The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 3522 號三十二百五千三第 日三初月正庚 年己巳治同 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY, 1869. 六拜禮 號三十月二英 港香 PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

Arrivals.

Feb. 11, METEOR, Siam bk., 395, Pettorson, Soolooo 20th January, General.—Cut.
Feb. 12, MARTHA, N. G. bg., 210, A. Koch, Whampoa 10th February, Ballast.—MELCHERS & Co.
Feb. 13, CHINA, North Ger. str., 642, Möller, Shanghai 9th Feb; General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.
Feb. 13, MADRAS, Brit. str., 1040, Davies, Bombay 22nd Jan., Galle 28th, Penang 3rd February, and Singapore 5th, General.—P. & O. Co.
Feb. 13, YESSO, Brit. str., 580, Ashton, Foochow 10th February, Amoy 11th, and Swatow 12th, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

Departures.

Feb. 11, H.M. g-b. LEVEN, for Shanghai.
Feb. 11, H.M. g-b. BOUNCER, for Canton.
Feb. 11, WILHELM, for Shanghai.
Feb. 11, LYTTELTON, for Melbourne.
Feb. 11, KAUTMAAS, for Ningpo.
Feb. 12, AMAZONE, for Tientsin.
Feb. 12, SERPENT, for Tientsin.
Feb. 12, SIR J. JEJEEBHOY, str., for Wpoa.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, FEBRUARY 12TH.

Dorothea, for Bangkok.
Yesle, for Shanghai.
Sir J. Jejeebhoy, str., for Whampoa.
Annie Walsh, for Bangkok.

Passengers.

Per *China*, str., from Shanghai,—
Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, 4 European deck, and 50 Chinese.

Per *Yesso*, str., from East Coast.
Messrs. Lyon, King, Dupont, Carroll, Farrow, Danielson, Smith, Jameson, six European deck, and 51 Chinese.

For *Madras*, str., from Bombay, &c.—
For Hongkong.—Commander Robinson, Ensign Clabhaya, Revd. Father Maccin, Miss Hare, Miss Cravesley, Messrs. Clarke, Leyberg, Ruthnaum Haggarthy, Methven, G. Williams, Kew-kee and 29 Chinese.

For Yokohama.—Mr. Seshel. From Singapore to Yokohama.—Mr. H. P. Singer.

Reports.

The S. S. *Yesso*, reports having steady, N.E. breeze, moderate weather, as far as Amoy, from thence variable winds, squally, and much rain. The S. S. *Douglas* was in Swatow when the *Yesso* left.

The steamer *Kin-shan*, left Canton at 9.03 A.M., and arrived at Hongkong at 3.30 P.M. Reports thick fog from Canton to Waampoa, and fine weather with variable wind from thence to port. Passed the steamer *Poyang* above the Bogues at 11.57 A.M. At 11.15 A.M., passed a small English steamer bound up; at 1.30 P.M., passed a dark bound down; at 2.20 P.M., passed the steamer *Sir J. Jejeebhoy* bound up. Thermometer at Canton, 70 degrees. 5 saloon passengers.

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

THIS FIRM OF Messrs. OTTO, HUNTINGTON & Co., of Hongkong, is instructed to ascertain the whereabouts of DON RAFAEL TORGOEAS, 18 years of age, native of Guatemala, in Central America, to impart to him a matter in which he is concerned. He is therefore requested to apply to the above. [203

LOST.—A small Terrier DOG, white, with a black patch on the eye and back. Answers to the name of "POMPEY." Apply to W., office of this paper. 305 Hongkong, 8th February, 1869.

MEDICAL.—A Gentleman, aged 38, M.D. and L.R.C.S., now Conducting a Practice at *Lorem, Tenesis*, of £2,000 a year in the East, is desirous for a similar engagement next June. Terms, £1,000 per annum with board. Address, D. M., *Daily Press* Office. tf 2199 Hongkong, 24th November, 1868.

WANTED.

10 CHINESE PUPILS for the School of Practical Navigation, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow, for the purpose of being trained for officers in the Imperial Navy.

They must be strong, and healthy, and between 15 and 22 years of age.

They must be able to read, write, and speak English, and know common Arithmetic.

The pay will be $15 a month, until they are qualified for appointment to sea-going vessels.

Gratuities in money will be given at each three monthly examination, to those Pupils who have made the best progress in their studies.

They will have to sign an agreement with the Imperial Government for five years, from February 1st, 1869.

Board and lodging will be found them, but they will have to clothe themselves at their own expense, in each uniform as may be ordered.

A free passage to Fo-chow will be provided.

Also,

10 Pupils for the School of Navy Engineers, on the same terms.

These Pupils must be under 22 years of age. They must speak English, and should have some knowledge of Engines and Engine work.

Applications to be made to

H. G. SWAINSON,
No. 15, Hongkong Hotel.

174 331 Hongkong, 12th February, 1869

NOTICE.

THE Office of the undersigned has this day been REMOVED to No. 22a, corner of *Stanley* and *Pottinger Streets*.

GRUN & Co.

tf 2373 Hongkong, 17th December, 1868.

REMOVAL.

THE Undersigned have REMOVED their Stock of Shipchandlery, Lamps, and General Merchandise, to the *Praya* front of their *Queen's Road* Premises.

DE SILVER & Co.

tf 1114 Hongkong, 16th June, 1868.

KELUNG COAL COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply steamers and Vessels with the best FORMOSA COAL at current rates, or to deliver the same under contract at any port in China.

The company having always a large quantity in store, vessels will not be subjected to any unnecessary delay.

DODD & Co.,
Agents.

tf 281 Kelung, 6th January, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having purchased the Interest of the WANCHI STEAM BAKERY, begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and Shipmasters that he is prepared to furnish Daily Supplies of Soft BREAD, in various forms, to any part of the Colony.

Also, SHIP BREAD, of best quality, and at low rates, constantly on hand, or baked in quantities at short notice.

Also, WATER BISCUITS, Soda and Sugar BISCUITS, by the Barrel, Tin or Pound.

Also, Corn and Rye MEAL, HOMINY, CORN STARCH, BI-CARB SODA, SALERATUS, and CREAM OF TARTAR.

FLOUR of best Brands constantly on hand, supplied by the Barrel, Bag, Tin or Pound.

CAKE of all kinds baked to order.

The above is under the Superintendence of Mr. JONATHAN PARSONS, and all orders forwarded to him, at the Bakery, or left at Messrs MACEWEN & Co.'s, will receive prompt attention.

L. P. WARD.

6m 1530 Hongkong, 4th September, 1868.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th May, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 26th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1863.

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,—
Francs 80,000,000;—£3,200,000.

RESERVED FUND.—
Francs 20,000,000.—£800,000.

LONDON BANKERS—
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HEAD OFFICE: 14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.
AGENCIES AT LONDON, NANTES, LYONS, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, SAIGON, SAINT DENIS, (ILE DE LA REUNION,) AND YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

THIS BANK issues Drafts on its Paris Head Office, on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, and on its Agencies in London, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon, and Yokohama, and on the principal places of Commerce on the Continent of Europe, India, America, China, Australia, &c.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, upon which no Commission is charged, and no Interest allowed.

BILLS on Europe, India, America, Australia, &c., &c., are purchased or remitted for collection.

LOCAL BILLS discounted, and LOANS granted on Merchandize, &c., &c.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available for the purchase of Merchandize in all parts of the World, on terms to be ascertained on application to the Manager.

E. DELBANCQ,
Manager.

Offices in Hongkong:—
BANK-BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, December, 1868. [790

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,—5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors—

Chairman—GEORGE F. HEARD, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—JULIUS MENKE, Esq.

George J. Holland, Esq. — A. Joseph, Esq.
William Lemain, Esq. — A. J. D. Duncanson, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. — Richard Rowett, Esq.
S. D. Sassoon, Esq. — E. R. Collins, Esq.
Moses J. B. Taylor.

Managers.—
Hongkong—Victor Kresser, Esq., Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account, at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On FIXED Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " " "
12 " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

VICTOR KRESSER, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.

tf 1061 Hongkong, 1st January, 1869.

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 30th *August*, 1851.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUND, £444,000.

Court of Directors.

Harry George Gordon, Esq., Chairman.
George Arbuthnot, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Bland, Esq.
Duncan James Kay, Esq.
J. Binny Key, Esq.
Alexander Mackenzie, Esq.
Lestock Robert Reid, Esq.
James Walker, Esq.

Charles J. F. Stuart, Esq., Chief Manager.

Bankers.
The Bank of England.
The Union Bank of London.

Agents in Scotland.
National Bank of Scotland.
Commercial Bank of Scotland.

Agent for Edinburgh.
R. Dennistoun, Esq.
23 St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.

Agents in Ireland.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.
The National Bank.

Head Office:
Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

Branches and Agencies.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PONDICHERRY, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, POINT DE GALLE, MAURITIUS, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, SINGAPORE, FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

The Corporation receive Money on Deposit repayable on Demand, upon which no Interest is allowed. Current accounts are kept with Firms and Individuals, free of Commission.

Money is also received on Fixed Deposit, repayable at Twelve, Six, and Three Months' notice. Rates of interest may be known on application either at the office of the Corporation or by letter addressed to the Manager.

Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of deposit.

The Corporation discount Bills and Notes payable in Hongkong, having at least two approved names manconsented in general partnership; and they advance upon Bullion and Merchandize, not of a perishable nature, in the custody of the Bank.

Exchange.

The Corporation grant Drafts on the Bank of England payable on demand, on the Union Bank of London at Four or Six Months' sight, and on the Head office at shorter sight.

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers are issued, negotiable in all places of importance throughout the world.

Drafts are granted on the several Branches and Agencies of the Corporation, as above, at the Exchange of the day, and on the proper address being furnished will be forwarded direct to the Payees by the Corporation.

Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above places are purchased or remitted for collection.

Approved Bills payable in San Francisco are also purchased by the Corporation, and drafts granted, at rates of exchange equivalent to those ruling on London.—Bills of Exchange on San Francisco, of the Atlantic Ports, will likewise be remitted for collection, at the option of Constituents.

All cheques or orders to be made payable to "The Oriental Bank Corporation."

Information as to the rules of business may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

JAMES BERWICK, *Acting Manager.*

249 Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, 1865-71.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. JAMES KENNARD DAVIS has been appointed Agent at Hongkong, and is authorized to sign all Policies of Insurance, and generally to transact the business of the Company, on and after 1st January, 1869.

By order of the Court of Directors,
HERBERT S. MORRIS,
Secretary.

3m 2411 Shanghai, 19th December, 1868.

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID UP £750,000.
With power to increase to £1,500,000.
Reserve Fund, £145,902 14s. 8d.

Head-Office—No. 65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

George Garden Nicol, Esq.—*Chairman.*
Donald Larnach, Esq.
George May, Esq.
Sir Frederick J. Halliday.
James M. Robertson, Esq.
Ellis James Gilman, Esq.
David Trail Robertson, Esq.—*Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Clarke, Sons, & Rawlins, Coleman St.

AUDITORS.
Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Public Accountants.
Messrs. Quin, Murray, & W. Nicol, & Co., Bombay.

James Joseph Mackenzie, Esq., Acting Agent of Messrs. Dent & Co., China.

Branches and Agencies.
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Ceylon { Colombo. Kandy. Galle.
Singapore.
Penang.
Foochow.
Shanghai.
Yokohama.
Hankow.
Mauritius.
Saigon.
Batavia.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY,
126, George Street.
CHARLES PEARSON, Esq. C.A.—Agent.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Current Accounts.—Accounts are kept on which no interest is allowed and no charge made for collecting Bills, Cheques, &c.

Fixed deposits.—Are received for—
Repayable at 12 months.....6% per annum.
" 6 " .....5% per annum.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and Notes payable in Hongkong, having at least two approved names unconnected in general partnership, and makes advances on approved Banking Securities.

Exchange.

The Bank issues drafts on its London Office, and on the London Joint Stock Bank at six months' sight, also on its Branches above and Agents in Scotland, Ireland, Melbourne, Sydney and Towns in Australia, New Zealand, &c., and grants Circular Notes for the use of travellers negotiable in all Towns of importance throughout the world.

Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above mentioned places are purchased or remitted for collection.

Further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the office, or on application by letter to the Manager.

Office hours.—10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Manager.*

2, Queen's Road, 24th July, 1867.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be held at the Head Office of the BANK, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 15th day of February proximo, at Two o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1869. [194 222

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTER of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 15th day of February next (both days included), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1869. [194 222

ARMY CONTRACTS, 1869-1870.

SEALED TENDERS in duplicate, marked on outside, "Tenders for Army Contracts," will be received by the undersigned until noon, on MONDAY, the 15th February, 1869, from persons willing to contract for such quantities of Commissariat supplies, Hospital supplies, or for the performance of Barrack, and Hospital Bedding, Utensils, &c., as may from time to time be required for the use of Her Majesty's Troops in the Island of Hongkong, or its outposts, during the year commencing 1st April, 1869.

Forms of Tender (no other than those issued by the Commissariat will be received), and Conditions of Contract, with any further information that may be required, can be obtained on application to the Commissariat, Barrack, or Purveying Departments, for the respective supplies and services.

Each Tender to be signed by two responsible persons, willing to become surety for the party tendering.

The right of rejecting the lowest or any Tender is reserved.

REDMOND UNIACKE,
Dep. Commissary General.

Controller's Office, Commissariat,
Hongkong, 10th January, 1869. [293, 136

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS (in duplicate) marked "Tenders for Roofing H.M. Ship *Monarch*," will be received at this Office up to noon on the 16th February, 1869, from persons desirous of contracting for constructing a framed and boarded roof over the said vessel, now lying in the harbour of Hongkong.

Plans, Specifications, and Terms and Conditions of Contract can be seen, and all further information obtained, at the Office of the Commanding Royal Engineer, Commissariat Buildings, *Queen's Road*, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted).

No Tender will be recognized unless the party making it shall previously register his name in the Royal Engineer Office, where proper forms for Tendering upon may be obtained.

Payment will be made periodically as the work progresses, in the current dollars of Hongkong, under the terms and conditions of contract before referred to.

Two sureties will be required for the due and proper fulfilment of any contract which may be entered into.

The right of rejecting the whole, or any particular Tender is reserved.

REDMOND UNIACKE,
Dep. Commissary General.

Controller's Office, Commissariat,
Hongkong, 5th February, 1869. [122 287

FOR SALE,
Just received,

A CHOICE Selection of MUSIC for PIANO-FORTE; French NOVELS and Scientific WORKS.

J. H. BARRELET,
No. 94, *Queen's Road.*

3w 290 Hongkong, 5th February, 1869.

Auctions.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

THE Sale by Auction of CHINA RICE, advertised for TO-DAY, has been postponed until further notice.

H. KLÆR,
Auctioneer.

tf 334 Hongkong, 13th February, 1869.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

RAY & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,
the 15th February, 1869, at 11 o'clock A.M.,
At Messrs. CARLOWITZ & Co.'s Godowns, *Praya Central.*—

(For account of whom it may concern.)

O&C, 7 bales, each 50 pieces, 34 lbs. Grey SHIRTINGS.
S 1 " 48 " " 34 lbs. Grey SHIRTINGS.
do. 13 " 50 " " 7 lbs. Mexican T-CLOTH.
do. 1 " 48 " " 7 lbs. Mexican T-CLOTH.
" " (ca. 1pc. 24 yds. by 32 in. broad) see "*Southern Cross.*"

And.

O&C, 1 bale, 50 pcs. 34 lbs. Grey SHIRTINGS.
S 1 " 48 " " 34 " do.
" " " 42 "*Shakespeare.*"

(All more or less Damaged by Sea Water).

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars, weighed at 7.1.7.

327 Hongkong, 12th February, 1869.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,
the 22nd February, 1869, at noon,
On the Premises—

Unless previously disposed of by private contract—

The GOODWILL, STOCK IN TRADE, FIXTURES, and FURNITURE, &c. of the "CONTINENTAL HOTEL," situate *Praya*, No. 38.

The FURNITURE includes a French BILLIARD TABLE, complete; Grand PIANO; 5 beds; GRANDELIERS, GASBRACKETS, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash after the fall of the hammer in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

281 Hongkong, 4th February, 1869.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,
the 3rd of March, 1869, at noon,
on the premises, under the power of sale contained in the Deed of Mortgage,—

That spacious, handsome, and conveniently situated DWELLING HOUSE on *Caine Road*, built on Inland Lot 157, with the out offices and extensive ground attached. The Lot adjoines on the north and northwest 136 feet; on the south (*Caine Road*) 132 feet; on the east 340 feet, and on the west 331 feet—the total area being 45,103 square feet. The ground rent is $166 38 per annum.

For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the purchase-money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, the balance on completion of the deed of transfer, all expenses of Transfer to be paid by the purchaser. The property to be at the risk of Purchaser from the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

62 Hongkong, 6th January, 1869.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Property at Foochow, known as DENT & Co.'s, will be offered for sale by Public Auction in June next, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract.

The Property consists of—

DWELLING HOUSE, containing 6 Rooms and Bath Rooms, with Servants' Offices and Stables detached, the whole surrounded by a Garden.

This House is let on a short Lease at $150 per month.

OFFICE AND GODOWNS.

A House containing 4 Offices, and spacious Ten Rooms, with fire-proof Godowns, large Frontage, and Compradore's Rooms below, Servants' Offices, &c., detached.

Three large GODOWNS A, B, and C, adjoining the above.

This Property has water frontage, is situated in the most eligible portion of the business part of Foochow, and is let on a Repairing Lease for 5 years, commencing from the 1st May next, at the annual rental of $4,500.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the Trustees, No. 7, *Peddar's Hill.*

3m 2351 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1869.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Hogg, of Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons, Aberdeen.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 418 Hongkong, January, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE Office of the Agency of P. M. S. S. Company is REMOVED to *Praya West*, next door below HARBOUR MASTER'S Office.

GEO. F. BOWMAN,
Agent.

tf 2494 Hongkong, 28th October, 1867.

PHOTOGRAPHS IN PURE GOLD ON IVORY.

A NEW INVENTION, BY W. P. FLOYD.

THE Undersigned have much pleasure in bringing before the Public, for the first time, an entirely New Invention, for Producing PHOTOGRAPHS on Ivory, Wood, Stone, or any other substance—in pure Gold.

It is a well known fact that Gold is the only Metal that will resist Atmospheric Oxidation; hence these Photographs are Permanent.

The Prices are about half of the so-called Permanent Ivory Types, on Collodio-Chloride of Silver, the Invention of G. W. Simpson, Esq., Editor of the *Photographic News.*

An Inspection is solicited. Life Size Photographs will be produced at this Establishment in a few days.

FLOYD & Co.

1m 263 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1869.

By kind permission of His Excellency THE GOVERNOR,

STEWARDS OF THE COURSE,

THE "STAG HOTEL" BAR will be opened at the Race Course during the coming Races.

A substantial TIFFIN will be spread for the accommodation of Visitors to the Grand Stand.

ENTRANCE TICKETS to be had at the "Stag Hotel," or by payment of one Dollar at the Door.

Drinks Extra.

Krug's and Jules Mumm's red seal CHAMPAGNE.

WINES, Malt LIQUORS, and SPIRITS, (especially Bourbon Whiskey) of the best quality.

By taking
A GOOD EYE OPENER
at the
"STAG HOTEL" BAR,
Any one can see at the winners;
And all Jockeys
will be able to take
THE STONE FENCE,
without fear of a spill.

361 326 Hongkong, 12th February, 1869.

PLEASURE STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES,
(From £145 upwards),

Up to 35 feet long, carried on Ships' decks entire, with Machinery complete.

Engines supplied to suit boats built abroad.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders,

Aly188] ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON. [J23

Intimations.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE.

PRIX DE 3,000 FRANCS.

UN concours est ouvert, et un prix de 3,000 Francs sera décerné à l'auteur du meilleur plan d'un marché en fer à construire, pour la Ville de Saïgon.

S'adresser pour les conditions du concours, et la communication du plan des lieux, au Consulat de France.

Le Consul de France.

HENRY DU CHESNE.

314 Hongkong, 8 Février, 1869. 1w

CONSULAT DE FRANCE

COLONIE DE SAIGON.

LA Colonie de Saïgon ayant besoin de construire des Docks dans le genre de ceux existant à Whampoa, Aberdeen & Kow-loong, les personnes désirant aller étudier la question sur les lieux, sont priées de s'adresser promptement au Consulat de France.

Le Consul de France.

HENRY DU CHESNE.

315 Hongkong, 8 Février, 1869. 1w

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ALL Orders for Goods supplied to, or work done for, this Hotel, must be signed by the Secretary of the Company. The Company will not undertake to pay for any Goods supplied without such order.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. LANGDON DAVIES,
Secretary.

tf 2228 Hongkong, 28th November, 1868.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL, HONGKONG.

TRUSTEES.

The Colonial Secretary.
The Honourable W. Keswick, Esq.
Geo. Heard, Esq.
The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Company, (ex officio).
W. Stanley Adams, M.D., *Resident Surgeon.*
Mr. Young, *House-Surgeon.*
W. Paterson, Esq., *Hon. Treasurer.*

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

1st Class (Private Room), per day, $3.00
2nd " (2 Messes, Public Room), " $2.00
3rd " (Public Wards) " $1.00

These charges are inclusive of all Medicines and Attendances, but exclusive of Wines or Articles not in the recognised Dietary Table.

All orders for Admission to Hospital must be countersigned by some responsible Person or Persons resident in the Colony.

(Patients are also admitted on Deposits at the following rates, removable one day previous to the amount deposited having been expended,

1st Class ..... $60.
2nd " ..... $40.
3rd " ..... $20.)

By order,
W. PATERSON,
Treasurer.

tf 21 Hongkong 3rd January, 1869.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

THIS HOTEL will be conducted under a new arrangement, commencing on the 1st of December. The Charges for Board will remain as follows:—

Rooms $45 a month. Tiffin 50 cts. Breakfast or one Tiffin, 80 cents. One Dinner $1.25.

There is an excellent assortment of Wines for sale, at moderate prices.

The Charges for Lodging will be very considerably reduced. Rooms are offered to monthly lodgers at $25, $30, $35, $40, or $45 a month.

Occasional Visitors are charged $4 a day for their Rooms with, or without board.

There is an ample supply of Bathrooms, and Gas is laid on throughout the house.

tf 2259 Hongkong, 2nd December, 1868.

BELLE VUE HOUSE.

HOLLYWOOD ROAD, No. 5, next door to HOTEL D'EUROPE, lately occupied by Mrs. VINTON.

The Undersigned have opened the above House as a private boarding and lodging establishment.

CHARLES F. SEABERG.

tf 2288 Hongkong, 7th December, 1868.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

F. A. WHEELER begs to announce to his patrons and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 26, *Queen's Road Central*, opposite LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, where he will pay attention to business to receive a continuance of their patronage.

tf 24, Hongkong, 4th January, 1869.

TO BE LET, OR FOR SALE,

AT Macao, that most desirable Bungalow, known as No. 1, *Calhada do San Francisco*, containing 2 Bedrooms, Dining room, Parlor, Bilboron, W.C., and Pantry, Cook-House, Servants' offices detached, Coach-house and Stable, with a small Garden. Government ground rental of 38 per annum (*Eight dollars*).

For particulars, &c., and inspection of plan, and title deeds, Apply to J. J. FRANCIS, Office Chambers, Hongkong, or to J. E. WHITE & Co., *Chinchorreiro*, Macao.

tf 125 Macao, 15th January, 1869.

ANDREW MILLAR, HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT COPPERSMITH AND BRASSFOUNDER, PLUMBER, &c.

FOR SALE,

SHEET COPPER and COPPER PIPE, assorted sizes and thickness.
SHEET BRASS and BRASS PIPE, assorted sizes and thickness.
SHEET LEAD and LEAD PIPE, assorted sizes and thickness.
BRAZING SOLDER and BORAX.
Stuffing Box and Plain Ring FLANGE COCKS.
STEAM WHISTLES, assorted sizes and patterns.
Engine-room GONGS and BELLS, assorted sizes and patterns.
TALLOW and WATER SYRINGES.
Ship's Common and Double Valve WATER CLOSETS.
IRON, STEEL, COPPER, and BRASS WIRE, assorted sizes.
Brass CASTINGS, Executed on Moderate Terms.

House Water Closets, Urinals, and Wash Hand Basins, in Earthenware and Enamelled Iron, fitted on the most improved principles, and at moderate Terms.

1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST AND NULLAH LANE.
Opposite H.M. Naval Yard.

tf 229 Hongkong, 4th February, 1869.

NOTICE.

NOW publishing, a series of Photographic Views of Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, Characteristic Groups, &c., &c., by the undersigned, about 150 Photographs to select from.

In sets of 50 mounted, price $20.00
" " 25 " " " 20.00
" " 50 unmounted, " 25.00
" " 25 " " 15.00

FLOYD & Co.

tf 1803 Hongkong, 21st September, 1868.

NOTICE.

MR. J. THOMSON begs to intimate that he is now publishing a series of 40 Views of Hongkong, price $25.

10 Views from plates 14 by 9.
26 do. do. 10 8.
4 small miscellaneous subjects of Drago Feast.

tf 1713 Hongkong, 10th September, 1868.

Intimations.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

THE "*Daily Press*" RACE BOOKS, for and at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1869.

RACE BOOKS.

NORONHA & SONS' Pocket Race BOOKS, Containing—
Lists of Entries.
Blank Pages for Bettings.
And,
Three Complete sets of Sweeps.
Are Now Ready, and for Sale.

tf 129 Hongkong, 15th January, 1869.

TENDERS FOR PRINTING MARKET CIRCULARS.

THE Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce are open to receive tenders for the printing of its fortnightly Circulars. Communications should be made to the undersigned, who will furnish any information regarding

By order,
J. W. WOOD,
Secretary.

Club Chambers,
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1869. [tf 264

THE HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of February next, rates for Chinese passengers to or from Canton, will be $1 for lower deck, and $1.50 for upper deck passage. Full fare will be charged to Naval and Military Officers, and half fare to Missionaries, on both the Canton and Macao line.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

1m 208 Hongkong, 27th January, 1869.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, or $4.50 per share, declared at the Ordinary half-yearly Meeting of the Shareholders, held on the 20th instant, will be payable on and after Monday, the 25th instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the undersigned for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 19 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1869.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DENT & Co.

A FIRST Dividend of Ten per centum, upon the amount of all claims admitted by the Trustees, will be paid on the 1st of January next.

On application to the undersigned at the office of the Trustees, *Peddar's Hill*, creditors will be furnished with warrants signed by the Trustees, which will be payable at the office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

By order of the Trustees,
E. WHEELER.

tf 2232 Hongkong, 30th November, 1868.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Eighth call of Fifty Dollars on the new Stock of the above-named Company is due on the 1st March next, and will be payable at the office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, where receipts for the payment thereof will be granted by the Manager.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged after the above date.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE N. MINTO,
Secretary.

tf 2249 Hongkong, 1st December, 1868.

DOD.—Since you left us things deeply concerning you have happened. Come home; or at least give opportunity of communicating with you.—ARTHUR.

1m 152 Hongkong, 19th January, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Owners of British Ship *Ellen* will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her Officers or Crew, without a written order from the Captain or Consignees.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2391 Hongkong, 21st December, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Owners and Captain of the American Barque *Adelia Darleton* will not be responsible for any Debts contracted by her Officers or Crew.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

tf 257 Hongkong, 1st February, 1869.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE.

GUILHERME DA SILVEIRA, of Shelley Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, late Jeweller and watchmaker, but now out of employment, having been adjudged Bankrupt under a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, filed in the Supreme Court of Hongkong in Bankruptcy on the third day of February, 1869, is hereby required to surrender himself to THOMAS HASTINGS ARMANDER, Esquire, the Registrar of the said Court, at the first meeting of his creditors, to be held before the said Registrar on the *Seventeenth day of February* next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely, at the said Court.

Francesco Sowzer Huffam, Esquire, is the Official Assignee, and Mr. Edmund Shaep is the Solicitor acting in the Bankruptcy.

A Public sitting will be appointed by the Court for the said Bankrupt to pass his last examination, at which sitting notice will be given in the Hongkong *Government Gazette*.

At the first meeting of Creditors the Registrar will receive the proofs of the debts of Creditors, and the Creditors may choose an assignee or assignees of the Bankrupt's estate and effects. At the public sitting, proofs of debts of creditors will be received, and the Bankrupt will be required to submit himself to be examined and to make a full disclosure and discovery of all his estate and effects, and to finish his examination.

Notice is also hereby given to all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt or that have any of his effects, not to deliver the same but to the official assignee, and to give notice to the solicitor acting in the Bankruptcy.

91 312 Hongkong, 9th February, 1869.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE.—CHARLES COLLINS, of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, second Clerk in the Magistracy, having been adjudged Bankrupt under a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, filed in the Supreme Court on the *Thirtieth day of December, One thousand Eight hundred and Sixty-eight*, a Public Sitting for the said Bankrupt to pass his last examination, and make application for his discharge, will be held before the Honorable John Smale, Esquire, Chief Justice of the said Court, at the Supreme Court House, Victoria, Hongkong, on the *Twenty-sixth day of February, One thousand Eight hundred and Sixty-nine*, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon precisely.

At this Meeting, proofs of the Debts of the Creditors will be received.

Frederick Sowley Huffam, Esquire, is the Official Assignee.

Supreme Court House,
Hongkong, 30th January, 1869. [194 304

Intimations.

GARRISON THEATRE.

THE Amateurs of the 75th Regiment beg to announce that they will give

PERFORMANCES

at the above theatre DURING THE RACE WEEK, for which SPECIAL OCCASION they have the pleasure to announce that they have secured the assistance of

MR. J. B. HOLLAND,
MARIAN HARTLEY,
AND
MRS. W. H. WALLETT.

For Particulars see Programmes.

333 Hongkong, 13th February, 1869.

HONGKONG SWIMMING CLUB.

THE General MEETING of Members of the above Club, adjourned last Wednesday evening, will be held in the Hongkong Club House THIS DAY, the 13th instant, at 5 P.M.

HOWARD HODGES,
Secretary.

tf 320 Hongkong, 10th February, 1869.

HONGKONG RACE FUND.

INTENDING Subscribers, who may not have had an opportunity of putting down their names, can do so on application to the Honorary Treasurer, at the CHARTERED BANK.

Non-Subscribers may obtain Tickets for admission to the Grand Stand at $5 each.

Tickets for the New Stand may also be obtained from the Honorary Treasurer, price $2.

W. KAYE,
Honorary Treasurer.

34 295 Hongkong, 6th February, 1869.

NOTICE.

A CHINESE THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE, by First-class actors, TAN SHAN-FONG, will take place in TUNG-SING Theatre, at Tuntong, for six days

UNDER DISPATCH.

For Manila.—Per *Marques de la Victoria*, To-day, the 13th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Shanghai, Ningpo, Nagasaki, and Yokohama.—Per *Malacca*, To-morrow, the 14th instant, at 7 A.M.

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per *Glengyle*, on Saturday, the 20th instant, at noon.

The issues of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Wednesday morning at 10.45, and the last messengers left the office at 10.50.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 13TH, 1869.

For the reliability of the source in which it appeared, the news reprinted in these columns yesterday from the *New York Herald's* special, could scarcely command credence. Seeing, however, that the intelligence which arrived here in the same manner, concerning the presentation of BURLINGAME and the "Associate Envoys" to the QUEEN, proved to be authentic, there would seem no just reason to question the authenticity of that brought by the present Pacific Mail.

It is according to this information, now definitely agreed that all negotiations between the British and Chinese authorities are to be conducted with the Central Government, and not with the local authorities, and that before "inaugurating" war, disputes shall be referred to the Home Government. The facts to which attention was called in these columns on the very day when the above news was published, are a sufficient commentary upon the first part of this stipulation. It amounts simply to agreeing that redress will not be sought at the source where it might be obtained, and will be sought where the experience of the last eight years distinctly proves it cannot be obtained. In order to entirely relieve the Chinese officials at Pekin from the liability of being under any pressure to endeavour to do right, in such cases where British subjects are aggrieved, as maybe referred to the capital, it is stipulated that no war shall be inaugurated without the matter being first referred home. There can be no doubt of effects that will be brought about by this stipulation. Being certain that local redress will not be sought, and that no measures of coercion can be resorted to without reference home, the officials at Pekin will simply set themselves to work to use every subtle agge in their power to excuse and palliate wrongs committed upon British subjects, either through the active hostility or culpable supineness of the Provincial authorities, and these knowing that the effects of their misconduct will be visited not upon themselves, but upon the Central Government—if they are ultimately ever visited upon anybody at all—will be entirely callous as to what wrongs are committed. And so it will be downwards from the Viceroys of the Provinces to the Tepaous of the villages. What will any local official care for the rights of foreigners, when he is perfectly sure that they will not redress wrongs themselves, and that his superiors will not go against him, unless pressure be brought to bear upon them? Take, for instance, the recent affair at Swatow. A set of ungovernable and ungoverned ruffians, whom the Chinese officials do not pretend to be able to keep in order, wantonly attack the crew of the gig belonging to a British gunboat. What does anybody in his senses imagine would be the result of referring this to Pekin? Would it have the effect of making the authorities, who ought to have kept order in the district, any the better able, for or so, or enable them to punish a set of men who have for a lengthened time set them at open defiance? Assuredly not. The only result that can be produced is that we have to supply the Pekin Government with the force that they require, and that we appear upon the scene not in the justifiable character of men taking up arms in defence of life, property, and rights which have been outraged, but as the supporters of a tottering and effete tyranny, which for all we know is only too justly resisted by the people. But even this redress would in nine cases out of ten not be obtainable. To take steps against the Swatow "Braves," would no doubt be held to be "inaugurating" war, and before this could be done, a reference would have to be made home, and six months at the very least lost.

If the arrangement mentioned by the New York "Special" has indeed been agreed to, the British Government will have to rue the day, when it was ill-advised enough to listen to the flagrant misrepresentations of this miserable Chinese Embassy. To tell the Chinese that they may rely upon the chance of resistance on the part of the foreigners being systematically reduced to a minimum, is to encourage them to insult and to outrage; and, the folly of the present policy will assuredly fall, ere very long, upon the heads of those who have been infatuated enough to agree to it. Nobody desires that an aggressive and a warlike attitude should be assumed towards China; but, that is no reason why foreign nations should tell her that they will not, when wronged, adopt such steps as time and circumstance shall indicate. Our security in this country does not consist in our constantly resorting to coercive measures, but it does consist in our making the Chinese aware that we are prepared at any given time to do so. The surest way to court trouble is to take a weak and vacillating position; to let the Chinese believe that, by shuffling evasion or *fiaiseo*, they may escape the punishment that is due to the commission of wrong against us. On the other hand, we have nothing to fear if we maintain our influence, and, never lose sight of the only safe principle of action, with a people at once overbearing and cowardly; that principle, namely, which is summed up in the four words addressed by the Manlius to the people of Rome, *Ostendite bellum, pacem habebetis.*

It is satisfactory that the result of the meeting of the merchants at Foochow, with respect to the Pei difficulty, has been so far successful that the "scrape" has, in concert with the Trade Committee, issued a proclamation against the fraudulent conduct of the teamen in false packing cargos. It is to be hoped that this step will have the desired result of putting an end to the practice. Such appears likely to be the case, from the fact that the Trade Committee are at one with the foreign merchants upon the subject, as whatever may be the desirability or otherwise of such associations, there is no doubt that it is with them that the practical decision of matters of this nature really rests. If the native guilds set their faces against bad practices of this nature, there is no question that it is entirely within their power to put an end to them; and nothing can be more desirable in such matters, than to use every endeavour to impress upon the headmen of these bodies that their own interests will suffer by their not taking strong measures with regard to them.

At the same time, it will not be desirable that the merchants at Foochow should think that by obtaining a proclamation, such as has been issued, they have done all that they are called upon to do to protect their interests, or to procure that the trade be conducted upon a fair and proper basis. Nothing but care and vigilance on their part will secure this. No doubt, for a time the measure just adopted will have its effect, but everybody knows the tendency of the Chinese gradually to depart from the good rules which they lay down for themselves in such matters, unless they are kept up to the mark by external pressure. While, therefore, the Foochow merchants are to be congratulated upon the success of their action so far as it has gone, it is still not out of place to suggest the necessity of increased care and vigilance in the future.

It is much to be regretted that there was but a very limited attendance at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, with reference to the important question of opening new ports to foreign trade. It can hardly be believed that this is not a matter of very great interest to the merchants in this Colony, and the small attendance cannot be taken as an indication that the subject is not considered one in which the commercial interests of Hongkong are not deeply concerned. Upon the whole, it is perhaps a pity that the motion to adjourn the meeting was not carried, as at least it could have been productive of no harm. It is to be hoped that some of the leading commercial men of the Colony, although they have not attended the meeting, will at the same time send in their suggestions to the Committee, to aid them in framing their reply to Sir Rutherford Alcock's despatch.

H. E. the Governor of Macao is expected in Hongkong by the steamer to arrive on Monday.

This morning, at seven o'clock, Mr. Ronnie's *Ramornie* fell dead by the Black Rock on the Race Course, while being ridden by Mr. Waller.

By the steamer *China*, which arrived this morning from Shanghai, dates are extended to the 8th instant. The northern papers do not contain any news of more than local interest.

By an error which was made in yesterday's *Daily Press*, the meeting of the Hongkong Swimming Club was announced to be held yesterday, whereas it ought to have been *This day* (Saturday) at the Hongkong Club House, at 5 p.m.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A meeting was held at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, for the purpose of obtaining an opinion from the mercantile community relative to the despatch of Sir Rutherford Alcock, to the Consul at Amoy, on the subject of the opening of further coast ports.

Mr. W. S. BEVANS occupied the chair, and there were also present, Messrs. E. Zimmern, J. Arnhold, George Holland, J. P. Dunchmon, A. Armistead, J. Pyke, E. R. Bellilios, M. Moss and two others.

The CHAIRMAN, then had read the letter which had been received from Mr. Consul Robertson, asking the Chamber of Commerce to obtain from the General Community an expression of opinion on the subject of the opening of additional coast ports in China. The Chairman remarked that the gentlemen present were all well acquainted with the despatch referred to. He was very sorry to see such a small attendance on the subject of the deputation. The Chamber had no plan, but wished if possible to get the opinion of the general public on a subject of such importance. The Chamber was not in the same position as before, but were dependant in a certain measure on the gentlemen present, from whom he would like to hear any remarks.

Mr. PYKE and the chairman exchanged a few words, and the latter pointed out to that gentlemen a passage in Sir Rutherford Alcock's despatch. Mr. Pyke said he was sure every body would like to see the country opened up, but it was doubtful if the Consular Establishments should be increased.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that it would doubtless be better if the interior of the country were opened, instead of an increase in the number of coast ports.

Mr. PYKE observed that the merchants at Amoy were very anxious to get Wenchow opened.

Mr. ARNHOLD have suggested that another day should be appointed for the discussion.

Mr. PYKE said the Chamber was really very badly represented, considering that ten days notice had been given of the intended meeting.

Mr. ARNHOLD said a circular would have been better than an advertisement. Advertisements were often overlooked.

Mr. PYKE—But the advertisement has appeared in the newspaper for ten days.

Mr. ARNHOLD—Yes, but people don't look over the whole of the advertisements every day; many might have seen the notice, which if first appeared, and forgotten it.

Mr. PYKE said it was very discouraging to see so few at the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN was of opinion that it was a sign of weakness in the Chamber, and the apathy shown was very much to be regretted. There had been plenty of time and notice. The despatch of Sir Rutherford Alcock was old and well known, having appeared in all the newspapers in China, very nearly. He could not see what object would be gained by adjourning the meeting.

Mr. ARNHOLD, remarked that there was the same small attendance on former occasions when a meeting had been called, but always when the first meeting had been adjourned there was a good number present at the second.

The CHAIRMAN replied that the meeting of the present occasion was convened for the attendance of the general public.

Mr. ARNHOLD thought it would be best to meet the apathy that existed.

The CHAIRMAN considered that such a course would only be encouraging the public in indifference.

Mr. BELLILIOS said the present course of things made the Chamber look rather insignificant.

The CHAIRMAN observed that two more gentlemen had come forward, and expressed their desire to join the Chamber. If there were more members, it would make the Chamber so much more independent, whereas now they were a small body.

Mr. BELLILIOS enquired if the Chamber were not exclusively for Hongkong, because, if that were so, he could not see how they could be so much interested.

The CHAIRMAN explained that the influence of the Chamber was not limited, insomuch as they were closely allied to Canton and the Ports south of Foochow, where at present there was no Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. BELLILIOS said he considered that perhaps the best way would be to leave the reply to Mr. Consul Robertson's letter in the hands of the committee of the Chamber.

The CHAIRMAN requested the resolution to be put into writing.

It was then proposed by Mr. BELLILIOS, and seconded by Mr. ARMISTEAD—

"That the reply to Mr. Consul Robertson's letter on the subject of Sir Rutherford Alcock's despatch to the Consul at Amoy, should be left in the hands of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce."

Mr. HOLLAND here observed that such a course would place the committee of the Chamber in a rather delicate position. The letter they would send would naturally be looked upon as being the opinion of the general mercantile community, whereas that might not really be the case.

Mr. PYKE would desire to be informed why the public do not come.

Mr. ARNHOLD thought it would be better to give them another chance.

Mr. ZIMMERN added that it was a festive week, the adjourned meeting might be held after the races.

Several gentlemen here joined in a short desultory conversation when—

Mr. ARNHOLD said he felt sure that an adjournment would secure a good meeting.

The CHAIRMAN still thought that if people wanted to express an opinion in the matter, they should come to the meeting.

Mr. ZIMMERN said it was a lazy climate, and people liked things made easy for them (laughter).

The CHAIRMAN remarked that a more convenient time could not have been chosen. Business was slack, and there was little to occupy the minds of the mercantile community.

Mr. ARNHOLD proposed an adjournment.

Mr. PYKE said that with the Races and one thing and another, there could not be another meeting for a fortnight.

The CHAIRMAN—Yes, perhaps a fortnight more might be enough for the digestion of such an important matter.

After a few more words, Mr. Arnhold's proposal of adjournment, seconded by Mr. Zimmern, was put to the meeting, when only the proposer and seconder were in favour of it, and it was accordingly lost, and the original resolution of Mr. Bellilios carried by the majority.

The CHAIRMAN mentioned that there was no more business before the meeting, and concluded by thanking the gentlemen (two or three) who not being members of the Chamber, had attended.

The result of the meeting therefore is that the committee of the Chamber of Commerce will send a letter to Sir Rutherford Alcock, on the subject of his despatch referred to.

SUPREME COURT.

FEBRUARY 10TH, 1869.

BEFORE CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALE.

IN BANCO.

Regina v. Saint, on demurrer.

(Continued.)

His Lordship—Whose demurrer is this;—Mr. Pollard's?

Mr. Pollard—No, my Lord, the Crown's.

His Lordship had asked the question, because it was customary to do so at home. He hoped Mr. Pollard was not ashamed of his demurrer.

Mr. Pollard, was not ashamed of it. It was drawn up by a better pleader than himself, namely, Mr. Ball.

Mr. Pollard here alluded to that portion of the Chief-Justice letter, in which he referred to the case being left by the Attorney-General to an advocate, especially retained by Sir Amaral, &c.

His Lordship did not mean to infer—

Mr. Pollard was quite sure the remarks on this head were not intended to have a personal signification, but were merely meant in the abstract.

His Lordship was certain Mr. Pollard would give him the credit of hearing him in the same way as anyone else.

Mr. Pollard then alluded to a case in which Justice Blackburn gave his opinion as to the duty of counsel when they appear for a prosecution, and the opinion of that learned judge was, that they were in a *quasi* judicial capacity, and should act rather as ministers of Justice than as advocates. This he (Mr. P.) would endeavour to do, in this and all cases. He did not consider under such circumstances, a counsel should endeavour to get a "catch verdict."

His Lordship—Of course not. Judge Blackburn expressed himself against the use of anything like strong language. He was sure Mr. Pollard would not feel in the slightest degree—

Mr. Pollard would not feel in the slightest degree—What he had alluded to was more a question of personal etiquette; such as not endeavouring to get the last word to the jury, as would be done if the case were heard at *nisi prius*. The learned gentleman then went on to state the reason why the Crown felt it incumbent upon itself to demur, lest it might be thought that the proceedings was captious, and designed to increase expense or prevent vertilation of the subject. If the opportunity to demur was passed over now, when the case came to trial they could not there take the objection, which was much more competent for them to take. This was very clearly laid down in *Rich v. Cope*, and *Edmunds v. Walter*. If They went to trial on the issue raised on the plea now filed, if the facts were true and proved, they could not ask for a verdict, because it would then be contended that they ought to have demurred. It would have been much more sensible if defendant had relied upon his plea of not guilty. The present plea was not a plea of justification, but merely an argumentative traverse of the innendoes. This plea extended through numerous pages of printed matter, but he submitted that none of the points there put forward were in any way an answer to the libel. There could be no question to going down to trial if defendant would plead a proper plea that was impossible to go to trial on the present record, and he, Mr. Pollard, hoped to be able to induce his Lordship to order that the plea should either be amended or withdrawn.

The Chief-Justice inquired was not this very plea in itself tantamount to a withdrawal?

Mr. Pollard said, then why does he not withdraw? If defendant wishes to withdraw, why does he not publish a withdrawal?

The Chief-Justice—Let him publish this plea then.

Mr. Pollard said the plea only amounted to this:—Defendant says that the alleged libel said more than he intended to say, but that Amaral nevertheless did certain things.

The Chief-Justice—He justifies, in the sense he means, what had been written.

Mr. Pollard said this did not remove the sting of what had been conveyed in the libel. These remarks were merely made to show that the Crown had no other course to pursue than to demur. The learned counsel then went on to argue as to the pleadings. The first objection he had to the plea, was, that the whole of it was no more nor less than a plea to the general issue, and it was therefore bad; second, in criminal matters, plea of justification must be stated with as much certainty as an indictment would be against the person who libelled who must necessarily be considered as the party who is on his trial, and not the defendant. This was a public wrong, and not a private one, as he was very much surprised to hear his learned friend on the other side term it. It was not a private wrong against Amaral, but a public one, and it had been so stated in the information. No doubt the liberty of the "Press" was one of England's greatest prides,—one for which she was envied by all other nations,—but this liberty was not to be abused or used for improper purposes. It was a very old and familiar saying, that when the "Press" became licentious and corrupt, it was not the "Press" that became corrupt, but those who supported it. Unless the allegations of the plea must be co-extensive with the charges contained in the libel, and not being so was therefore demurrable. In support of these contentions, he cited *Hildred v. Mercer*, *Johns v. Gittings*, *Parsons v. Stevens*, *Newman v. Bailey*, *Edmunds v. Bellamy*. All of these cases arose on demurrer, and in this last, it was laid down in so many words that "as much must be justified as meets the sting of the charge." Again, these propositions were supported in *Holmes v. Catesby*, *Impress v. Lawson*, *Mawdsley v. Walton*, and *Woolnoth v. Meadows*, this last was, so to speak, a guiding case, and Lord Ellenborough in his judgment said: "It is no justification for the name to be given of a perry, who may have said or reported to have said anything, unless the name be given at the time." This was further supported in *Hickingbotham v. Leach*, *Regina v. Newman*, and *Bresnridge v. Intimer*. After commenting upon these cases at great length, the learned counsel summed up his objection on these authorities as follows:—A plea of not guilty puts in issue all the innendoes alleged, as also whether the article was libellous. A demurrer admits only the truth of inuendoes of such facts as are well pleaded. This plea was therefore bad, because a plea of justification must aver; it must state facts, and not circumstances or incidents; it must state general facts, and not general charges of misconduct; it must justify specific instances with specific names and facts. It must be pleaded with the same particularity that in a criminal information was necessary before the passing of Lord Campbell's act; it should be as specific as an indictment would be against the libelled party for the alleged offence or any misconduct. None of these requirements were satisfied by the present plea, it must therefore be bad; it was bad as a plea of the general issue, it was bad from other causes enumerated in the demurrer. The learned counsel then went on to apply these points to special parts of the plea, taking it up clause by clause. Taking the libel apart from the innendoes, it needed no great amount of common sense or penetration for a very ordinary mind to perceive that the effect of these articles was to hold Amaral up to public opprobrium. It stated that Amaral was alarmed lest certain disclosures should be made, and had, therefore put a stop to an investigation that was going on as to the abuses of the coolie trade; it denominated him the representative of the "pig-dealers."

The Chief-Justice remarked that he believed Mr. Gladstone had been denominated the head of the shrimp-dealers.

Mr. Pollard considered this was a very different thing; every one was aware of the general acceptation and meaning of the words "pig-dealer." The article noted no inuendoes to show that it was intended to convey the idea that Amaral was defending the interests of the "pig-dealers," and was influencing the Government in which he held an important office, to hush up the whole affair. There never before was such a charge brought against a Minister of State, invested with most important powers, and bound to uphold and administer the Government under which he was serving. It was most distinctly said that he was attempting to stifle the whole matter, and it was ridiculous for Mr. Saint now to say that he did not mean it—it was worse than frivolous—when such a plea was brought here, and folded off on the court as a document called a plea of justification. Again, the libel contained the words *chushaeiro deputado*, a term well understood here in its general acceptation, and yet this was applied to Amaral. It meant plainly "pig-dealer's delegate." The representative in the Portuguese Parliament of the coolie dealers—the protector and defender of their interests—and if the Crown could not induce the jury to believe that this had the effect of holding up Amaral to public opprobrium for corruption, if such was not the meaning of the words, then the plaintiffs were out of court. The sting of the libel was contained in two articles, wherein it was written that certain proceedings had been taken against the Procurador and Interpreter of the police court of Macao, for abuse in the coolie trade, and that two months after coming into office as minister of the Marine, Amaral had used his power and place, being alarmed at developements that might come out, to hush and stifle the whole of this investigation in the interests of the "pig-dealers." The plea did not justify or attempt to justify anything. It merely stated what he meant should be his meaning. Why did not defendant abide by his plea of not guilty, that would include everything? If the plea was bad in part, the whole must be bad. The learned counsel then went on to point out those clauses which he maintained rendered the whole plea bad. Referring to the clause regarding the ownership of Macao, Mr Pollard said that this was a question of law, not one for the jury to decide. It for was the court to decide this after argument, a jury could not give any decision in the question. It was a matter of law, and one of the elementary propositions of pleading was that a matter of law and not of fact, could not be pleaded.

At this stage of the proceedings the court was adjourned until Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

During the above argument some reference was made by the Chief-Justice to the prerogative of the Crown, Mr. Hayllar remarking that it was a very important part of his case. Mr. Pollard replied that he objected to the power of the court to review the discretion of the Attorney-General on any question of prerogative.

SECOND DAY.

On the opening of the Court, the Attorney-General rose to call attention to an article which had appeared in the *China Mail* of the 10th inst., from which he would read to the Court a short passage:—"The Attorney General lost his temper over the discussion, and said that had he been here when the crisis arose, defendant would now have been in the dock—meaning of course, the place where murderers and thieves are arraigned for trial. The Hon. Julius Pauncefote is popularly supposed to be a gentleman as well as Attorney-General, and we have not the slightest doubt that the popular estimation of his character is in the main correct; but he is much the worse for opinion of the value of his case when he finds satisfaction," &c., &c.—He would not trouble the Court further with it. It was, of course, of no more interest to the Court, or to the public, than it was to the learned Attorney himself, whether, in the opinion of Mr. Saint, he was what is popularly called a gentleman or not. But both the Court and the public were interested to know that newspapers were not justified in commenting upon cases pending their being heard in Court, and that it was especially unpardonable for the conductor of a paper to make it a vehicle for hissing public opinion, while the proceedings against him were going on. After the trial was over, comment should be encouraged, but there was the distinct rule of the Vice-Chancellor in the well known case of *Tichbourne v. Tichbourne* to shew that, from the time of Lord Hardwicke downwards, the Courts had always felt it their duty to discountenance any attempt to bias opinion while a case was going on. In the course of his judgment in that case Chancellor Hardwicke said that he was not with enough to say that he himself might not be influenced by an article in a newspaper; and quoted the words of Lord Langdale, in the case of *Littler v. Thomson*: "I am surprised that a gentleman of education and science should think that it was serving the cause of truth and justice to publish articles of this description pending the progress of a cause." With regard to the paragraph in the *China Mail*, which had been quoted, the learned Attorney-General called upon distinctly to assert that there was nothing to warrant it. What he had said, was to the effect that the case, if under an *ex-officio* information, was sent down as in England to *nisi prius*; while, though under an ordinary indictment, the defendant might by courtesy be allowed a seat in Court, his legal *status* was that of a criminal placed in the Dock; and he was therefore better off, under the former than under the latter mode of procedure. The remarks made by Mr. Saint were particular ungraceful, as the Attorney-General had, two years ago, himself been committed, when Mr. Saint had been committed for trial, at the instance of Dr. Lobscheid and he had on these grounds refused to sanction the proceedings—

Mr. Hayllar here interposed, and stated that Mr. Saint had not previously been committed for trial, and it appeared upon reference that in the case to which the Attorney-General was alluding, it was Mr. Dennys who had been committed.

The Attorney-General observed that this did not materially alter the matter, as Mr. Dennys was connected with the same paper, and proceeded to say that he was desirous Mr. Saint should understand that he was not doing any more than the duty which devolved upon him in his official capacity.

The Chief-Justice, speaking of the law of the question, said that he believed in the case brought by the Bishop of Exeter against Mr. Latimer, that gentleman was not put into the Dock, and the five shillings of suggesting that he should be, and on that occasion the proceedings were conducted under indictment; so that there was probably little in the point of law.

The Attorney-General observed that the defendant might be allowed a seat, but it was only by courtesy, not by law.

The Chief-Justice thought it was by law.

The Attorney-General said it did not really signify very much how the question stood in strict law. He would be the last to interfere with the attention of such courtesy to any newspaper editor in the place; but, at the same time, the offence was legally a misdemeanor; and it was clear that the object of the article in the *China Mail* was to represent that Mr. Saint was oppressed and trampled upon by harsh proceedings on the part of the Government.

The Chief-Justice then said that it was better that all comment should be refrained from during the trial. The defendant had a right to publish a fair report of what took place from day to day, but no right to comment. If such a breach of law should be committed in future, it would be necessary to take notice it it in some way. Mr. Pollard had argued the question about the contempt of Court in the publication of an article pending this very case. The effect of any such comments with the Chief-Justice himself, was to influence his mind rather against, than in favor of the person who made it.

Mr. Pollard then resumed his argument upon the badness of the plea. There were throughout the plea collateral issues raised, which could not effect the matter of libel or no libel, and so far from being a justification, they contradicted the libel. In the libel itself, it was distinctly stated that Amaral confirmed one Marques Peralva in the office of Procurador, while the plea said the *Government* had confirmed the appointment. Was it therefore to come before the jury whether or not the Portuguese Government was right in confirming the appointment. In the libel, it was stated that Marques Peralva was under criminal proceedings, and that while these were pending Amaral confirmed in office his *afilhado*. This amounted to a charge of nepotism; it was worse than nepotism; and yet when the pleas were looked at, it was found that the Government was there stated to be the confirmer of the appointed.

The Chief-Justice said that for such a charge as this to be made was increasing the force of the libel, and he was sure if the Attorney-General had been present conducting the case, he would not have used such an argument. What was an *afilhado*—was it a blood relation?

Mr. Pollard said it was a son-in-law, or an adopted son, he was so instructed.

Mr. Hayllar, said the word meant merely a protégé.

Mr. Pollard said he had not been so instructed, however, the words in the libel were at least equal to nepotism, because it said that Amaral while in office confirmed a man in the office of procurator, who was under criminal proceedings, but there was not a single word in the plea that showed that Amaral confirmed the appointment. It was not, whether the Government confirmed, but whether Amaral was concerned in getting the appointment confirmed, while he knew the person to be under criminal proceedings. The libel was in fact, an allegation of corrupt motives.

The Chief-Justice, could not read this as Mr. Pollard did, and the innendoes in the information did not go one wit beyond the meaning of the words. He thought that perhaps the crown would be much better without their innendoes and the defendant much better without his plea.

Mr. Pollard continued.—Defendants should have alleged that all things in the libel are true, and they should have said that Amaral did this, or else it was not a plea of justification. Again in the plea it was stated that £2,000 had been transmitted to Lisbon, "for purposes connected with the aforesaid criminal proceedings, and with the application to the Government of His Most faithful Majesty for the appointment of a Judge substitute, as hereinbefore mentioned, and for the payment of the necessary, usual, and customary fees, costs, and expenses to the subordinate agents in and about, and connected with the offices, &c., and to other persons necessarily and usually employed, and retained at Lisbon to obtain favourable answers to such applications, as aforesaid." This was the only allegation in the whole plea, but it was totally different from that contained in the libel. The following paragraph to this was, he contended, in the nature of a fresh libel. To sum up, there was not a single allegation in the whole libel stating that Amaral did anything. After referring to the reasons for demurring, that it was obligatory on the crown as well as on a subject to demur, the learned counsel went on to consider defendant's points, the second of which was that the Attorney-General had no right to file an *ex-officio* information. The Acting Attorney-General, had suspected his right to file this information, and the Attorney-General, had reasserted his right to file such an information modified as it now was.

The Chief-Justice said that these proceedings could not be modified, and the Attorney-General had merely expressed his approval.

Mr. Pollard said he had re-affirmed the right of the Crown.

The Chief-Justice said rather he submits to the court the rights of the Crown.

Mr. Pollard said that he should contend that it was not within the power of the court to review the discretion of the Attorney-General, as to his right to file an *ex-officio*, information. There might be a flaw in the drawing up of the information, but that could be met, as there were also constitutional remedies for any abuse of his power, or of his office.

The Chief-Justice said that he was informed from the Crown offices in England, that only two *ex-officio* informations had been filed in England since 1843, and these were two notorious cases, while in this colony there had been four filed within one month.

It was here suggested that Mr. Pollard should reserve his argument on defendant's points until his reply, which was accordingly agreed to.

Mr. Hayllar said that on rising to argue this case he found himself harrassed by feelings of great anxiety and embarrassment; feelings of embarrassment because from his point of view, it was such more serious matter than would appear from the argument of Mr. Pollard on the plea. If the Chief-Justice should overrule this plea, the liberty of the defendant as well as of the "Press" in this colony and throughout the East would be jeopardized in no ordinary degree. If the editor of a paper for publishing such matter could in this colony be brought before this court on a criminal charge, without previous investigation, without excupating affidavits, or without being allowed the opportunity of showing cause, and be kept under the harrow for nine months, and only then have a chance of being heard on a demurrer by the Crown, no Press could ever flourish in the colony. He felt embarrassed on this present occasion, because he hardly knew what to say to the case he had to meet. He could not think that the science of jurisprudence in this colony had gone back the extraordinary distance, to least six degrees, and we were now being carried back to the days of the Star Chamber, that the efforts of such person as Attorney-General Grey, were being revived and brought up here to crush the Press and its liberty. He could not, but think that the Acting Attorney-General had been breathing new life into the dry bones of some ancient predecessor, but he found instead, that he, the Acting Attorney-General, had merely been gathering up the sticks and straw fragments, and attempting to dress up the scarecrow of an old information. His embarrassment was further increased on this occasion by the extraordinary course taken by the Attorney-General, since his arrival in the colony. At the beginning of the case the Attorney-General had said that on coming to this colony he found that the case had excited considerable public interest, and had therefore communicated with the Government upon it, a letter was then read as to the result of the Government's consideration of the matter. Now from this it appeared that it was only because the Attorney-General had represented the public interest that he had laid the matter before the Government, the Attorney-General delegated to himself the right to file an *ex-officio* information whenever he pleased; and only when it excited public interest did he lay the matter before the Government. If the letter meant anything, (and it was difficult to get any meaning out of it) it meant that the Attorney-General had abandoned his functions altogether, especially since the letter further stated, in the seventh paragraph, that counsel had been instructed for the complainant. It was very difficult to see in what position defendant was really placed.

Mr. Pollard objected to any observations, Mr. Hayllar might make regarding the letter of the Attorney-General, it was not a matter of record in the case.

The Chief-Justice said the case had been called when this letter was read, and it was therefore a part of the proceedings.

Mr. Pollard contended that it was not a matter of record. The defendant had taken a point that the information was bad at law, and he could not now go upon the letter.

The Chief-Justice said, this was the first time that a letter from a person holding a position of analogous to that Secretary of State, had been communicated to a Court.

Mr. Pollard said, the letter was not pertinent to the demurrer.

Mr. Hayllar contended that it was officially before the court, and that he was therefore entitled to comment upon the views of the Government, which he was arguing as a matter of law. Paragraph seven of this letter was an abandonment by the Attorney-General of his functions as such, and it could not be viewed otherwise. He should refer to cases where it was laid down that an *ex-officio* information was the King's suit, in which the Attorney-General had to appear in his official capacity. He knew of no case in England where this had not been done, and he therefore contended that the withdrawal of the Attorney-General now was equal to entering a *nolle prosequi*. He, Mr. Hayllar, was further embarrassed on account of the second paragraph in this letter. From this it was apparent that a variety of counsels prevailed with those who had brought this matter before the court. Before the case got into its present hands, Mr. Ball had distinctly laid it down that there was no other course open to the Crown than filing this information.

Mr. Pollard again objected to Mr. Hayllar's argument. He Mr. Pollard was not bound by statements made in arguendo by Mr. Ball.

The Chief Justice.—Not bound by the statements of your leader? Mr. Hayllar, you are quite in order.

Mr. Pollard said he was quite certain Mr. Ball stated it was one of the grounds for his signing the information.

The Chief Justice.—Only a ground?

Mr. Pollard said that Mr. Ball had stated that it was because Sir Amaral was who he was, that he had proceeded in this manner.

Mr. Hayllar said his mind was perfectly distinct that Mr. Ball had said that it was the only course open to him.

Mr. Pollard said his mind was quite as clear in the opposite direction.

Mr. Hayllar continued.—When the Attorney-General opened such a masked battery as this, it could not but have the effect of embarrassing him—Mr. Hayllar. He was about to argue that these proceedings on the demurrer were bad, and must therefore be quashed, but then the letter of the Attorney-General informed him that if these were quashed, they would begin again. If the defendant could have upset this information, it would have been done long ago by demurrer, and now it was unfair, after being told that this was the only course open, to say that they were liable to have the thing "commenced in another form." By arguing on the points he had submitted, he now found that he was exposing his client to further proceedings that might place him in the dock. He submitted that it was not fair to have read the letter. Again, the letter said—"That course was certainly never contemplated for a moment, either by his Government or that of Macao." What has this Government to do with Macao? He could not see how the Attorney-General could read this letter before the court; what had he to do with Macao? if he was in communication with the Government of Macao where would the injury cease. If the Attorney-General had the power of filing an *ex-officio* information, he acted as a grand jury, as a minister of justice, and not an executor of justice; what ground was opened up if the Attorney-General was responsible with the Government at Macao. The defendant was in a very great difficulty, as well as the Crown.

The Chief-Justice said it was the Court that was in jeopardy.

Mr. Hayllar—When the views of the Government had changed so materially, it could but add to the difficulty of defendant. Mr. Ball was acting in a spirit that he could very well understand, it was intelligible, he was acting with a prerogative, which entitled him to act; but the Attorney-General says, he wants to act in an equitable way, he wants to give a *locus standi* to the counsel for the complainants, and this is a very different aspect from the first. The learned counsel then went on to comment upon the authorities cited by Mr. Pollard.

INQUEST.

An Inquest was held yesterday afternoon at the Civil Hospital, before the Coroner, on the body of a Chinaman, name unknown, who hanged himself at the Peak.

The Jury were Mr. Pereira (foreman), Mr. Heinemann, and Mr. William Paulson.

The deceased hanged himself by his tail to a tree near the Peak, and was found by Mathers, the signalman.

The inquest was adjourned to the magistracy to-day.

The deceased was a one-armed man, and has it is understood been destitute for some time.

HONGKONG ATHLETIC SPORTS.

FLAT RACE—ONE MILE.

Mr. A. C. Sim	1
Mr. C. Wagner	2

Messrs R. W. Stevens, H. Foss, and J. E. Wise also started. Mr. Stevens and Stevens jumped off with the lead and held it the first time past the winning post. In the second lap Mr. Stevens was leading, with Mr. Wagner second, Mr. Sim being last, a hundred yards behind. After passing the post the second time Messrs Stevens and Sim commenced to give up the "sponge," and retired. In the third lap Mr. Wagner was leading, with Messrs. Sim and Waller in close attendance. In the fourth lap Mr. Waller went to the front, with Mr. Sim second and Mr. Wagner retiring to the rear. In the fifth lap Mr. Waller passed the flower, and the race had between Messrs. Wagner and Sim, but the latter finished the fifth lap well ahead, and held the lead throughout the next one, winning easily amid much enthusiasm. Mr. Wagner was the other gentleman who passed the post. Time 5m. 4s. This race was won the last two years by Mr. Sim.

HOP, SHIP AND JUMP.

Mr. J. W. Terry, 36 feet 6 inches	1
Mr. H. Foss	2

There also competed Messrs. C. E. Mum, H. Granger, W. Bonnett, Terry, and J. Blake. This was a close contest between Messrs. J. W. Terry and H. Foss, but eventually Mr. Terry settled the question by a fine jump.

THE THREE LEGGED RACE—80 YARDS.

Mr. H. Foss	1
Mr. C. D. Bottomley	1
Mr. A. C. Turner	1
Mr. H. Granger	0
Mr. J. D. Deane	0
Mr. E. Goldney	0
Mr. J. W. Terry	0
Mr. A. C. Sim	0

This was a very amusing race, and was well contested, the winners only reaching the tape very slightly in advance of the others.

FLAT RACE—100 YARDS.

Mr. R. S. Starkey	1
Mr. H. Foss	2

Messrs. J. W. Terry, A. C. Sim, and H. Granger also started. Mr. Starkey came out as a good winner, and won easily by three yards.—Time 10½ seconds. Mr. Starkey won last year in 11 seconds.

CONSOLATION RACE—200 YARDS.

Mr. H. Foss	1
Mr. H. Granger	2

There also competed Messrs. J. D. Deane, T. H. Dickson, and E. Goldney. This race was a very fair one, but fifty yards from home Mr. Foss came out, and won, in 28 seconds.

When the sports were over a number of gentlemen got up an impromptu race among some Sikhs in undress, who were among the crowd. The P.O's. numbering some eight or nine, went away with their white garments fluttering in the wind, to the intense delight of the crowd, who hailed the winner with uproarious shouts.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

FEBRUARY 11TH.

LARCENY FROM THE P. & O. COMPANY.—Two Chinese sailmakers, in the employ of the P. & O. Company, at West Point, were charged with stealing five skeins of twine, the property of the company.

Mr. Frost, foreman of the factory, said that yesterday he went down to the factory after tiffin, and the watchman at the gate told him that two of the sailmakers had stolen some twine. When the prisoners, who had been allowed to go to tiffin, returned, they were given into custody.

The Indian watchman who was on duty at the factory said when the men were going out to the middle day-meal, he stopped the two prisoners, who were carrying a bag.

He found the five skeins of twine. He allowed the men to go, and informed Mr. Frost, who had them taken into custody.

The first prisoner denied all knowledge of the affair, while the second said that it was not the first man who carried the bag with him, it was another, but. He carried the bag along without knowing its contents.

Mr. May remanded the case until the next day, for further evidence.

ROBBERY OF $600.

Wong-a-tai, a tailor, was charged with larceny of $600, from the house of Mrs. Miller, No. 10, Wyndham-street.

Mrs. Annie Ellen Miller said the prisoner was recommended to her as a good tailor, and she gave him work. Last night she had a bundle of $600 in notes, and some other money, intending to pay some bills. The prisoner, who had been doing some work for her, came up to be paid. She had all the money in a box, and opened it to pay the fellow. The bill was $8.25, and she paid this. While this was going on, Mrs. Bonnett's chroff came in, and she proceeded to pay him his bill. During the time that she was paying Mrs. Bonnett's man, the prisoner was standing about near the money box. Just as the chroff was paid

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THE MAIL.

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pupil in the art of dying to-day, and to-morrow, and
the next day, and every day that he lives. With a
natural disinclination, with an awful fear, and a ter-
rible shrinking from the very fact of dissolution, he
will not be at all forward to bring his mind to that
delight and satisfaction in contemplation of the
grave. In order that a man should be willing to die
daily he must be a saved man, he must have his sins
forgiven, and he must know it by infallible assurance,
or else death will be to him of all things the most
terrible. He must be clad in the righteousness of
Jesus Christ as with armour of proof, and he must
know that he has it on, or else death will be a dart
that will afflict him terribly, and from it he will
shrink with all his soul. He must be a man per-
fectly at peace with his Creator, not ashamed to look
into his Maker's face in Christ Jesus, nor afraid to
stand before Jehovah's solemn bar. He must, in fact,
have looked by faith to the blood-stained tree, and
he must have seen Jesus making a full atonement
there for sin; he must have accepted that atone-
ment as being made for him; he must be resting on
it with an unstaggering faith, believing that all his
sin is put away through that one dread sacrifice.
He must know that the righteousness of Christ is
wrapped about him, and that he is accepted in the
Beloved, or else to talk to him of dying daily would
be somewhat analogous to inviting the thief to be
hanged daily, or asking a culprit to be transported
daily. It will be enough, he thinks, to endure once
that dread shipwreck which will separate him from
his joys; he certainly will not forecastle and antici-
pate the period, but he glad to forget it while he
can, crying, "Let me drown care, and live while we
live."

Yet more is necessary than this to make a good
student of the art of daily dying. A man must not
only submissively await his dissolution, but *he must
be even desirous of departure, and cheered with the hope
of the better land.* A hard thing, say you, yet not
impossible. Impossible perhaps to nature, for it
shrinks from the hard thought of dissolution, but possi-
ble enough by grace, for grace overlooks the tem-
porary separation, anticipating the bright resurrec-
tion and the everlasting glory. To an ungodly man,
to die can never be a thing to be desired, for what
remaineth to him after death? His possessions go
from him. Like birds that have rested for a little
while upon the field, but take to their wings when
the traveller claps his hands, so all the worldling's
riches must take to themselves wings and fly away,
and what remaineth to the sinner in the next world?
A fearful looking for of judgement, and of fiery in-
dignation. Ungodly men and women, you know
what you have to expect when you shall be called to
go a trembling land to face the Judge upon his throne
You will be condemned, accursed, executed, des-
troyed for ever. It is not possible that death should
be a welcome thing to drunkards and unclean per-
sons, or even to merely moral men. But the be-
liever, what of him? To him death is gain. What
he loses of comfort here is made up to him a thousand-
fold by the joys of the hereafter. He knows that
for him there is the crown of triumph and the palm
of victory; for him the harp of ecstatic joy; for him
the robe of immaculate purity; for him a place at
the right hand of God, even the Father, in eternal
security, and ineffable delight. Hence the Chris-
tian not only regards death as a necessity through
which he hopes to be supported as a patient through
a painful operation, but he looks for his departure
as an heir looks forward to the day of his majority,
as the bride anticipates her wedding-day. It is the
time when his manhood shall burst its shell, when
his imprisoned soul shall snap its fetters, when that
which was long like a shrivelled corn shall bud and
blossom, and bear sweet fruit in the garden of God.
When he is in his right mind and his faith is in sen-
tive exercise, he longs to depart and to be with Christ
which is far better. Endowed with such a longing,
he becomes an apt pupil in the art of dying daily.

Once more, if a man would learn to die daily, it
is necessary that *he should have a good understand-
ing, and a clear knowledge as to what death really is,*
and what are the matters that follow upon it.
Nothing is more becoming our study than the de-
parture of our souls from this mortal stage to the
immortal glory. What is it to die? Is it to cease
to be? If it were so, then indeed we should be idiotic
to speak of dying daily. To die! to cut to part with
every sense, and lose every joy? If it were so,
and we had to be driven forth from the body, as
naked spirits, houseless, restless, driffed about with
everlasting winds, we might indeed be crossed if
we shut our eyes to the dreary prospect. To die is
nothing, but for the soul to be separated from the
body, the body remaining to rot in the grave and
moulder back to mother earth, the soul according to
God who gave it, to be at once with Jesus, in mid-
ately in paradise, without the body, a disembodied
spirit, naked for a time, but yet most sweetly bless-
sed. To die is, in its after consequence, to wait a
little in a state of bliss, and then at the trump of
the archangel to return to put on the body yet again
—the *selfsame* body which was buried, the same in
identity but marvellously changed—as changed as
the flower from the seed, or the cocoon with its gol-
den cup from the fashionless bulb which was put
their bodies to a new marriage. The spirit and the
body shall be knit together once again, so that our
manhood shall be again entire, body, soul, and spirit,
all being in glory even as we are here on earth, but
far more gloriously developed. Believers in Christ
know that the first resurrection delivers them from
all fear of second death. We shall reign with Christ
upon the earth a thousand years of glory shall be
given unto the saints; on this adjacent globe in
which they suffered with their Master they shall
triumph with him. Then in the last time, when
Jesus shall have delivered up the kingdom unto God,
even the Father, then the people of God shall reign
for ever and ever in unsurpassed and unimaginable
delight. This it is, then, to die. There is nothing
dreadful at all about it; it is altogether the very
simplest of operations, although it involves after-
words the most wonderful of results. I suppose
that to die is but a pin's prick, or less than that.
The pains which we call dying pains are really pains
caused by life's struggling to hold its own. Death
gives us no pain whatever. It is the anodyne that
lulls us into a blessed slumber; it is the obstinate
grasp of life within us which causes all the agony of
separation; but as soon as life relaxes its stern grip
death is ended. As for death, his hand is gentle and
tender, and to those who know him his voice is sub-
dued and his countenance delightsome.

Now, Christian, if you can get an intelligent view
of what dying is, and a clear view of what will
follow dying, you will then be able to learn to die
daily, and by the grace of God you may yet be able
to answer to the roll call day are you have mingled
with the din of this world's turmoil, you may bathe
in Jordan's river, and be refreshed thereby.

II. Secondly, WHEREIN DOES DYING DAILY
consist? Many things go to make up this high
achievement.

The first is *to consider with much care every day
the certainty of death* to all those who shall not re-
main at the coming of Christ, and to let the cer-
tainty of our own death or change go with us as an
undivided companion. We ought always to feel
that we are mortal; it should be to us a garment
that we never shake off; the fact that we are here
but as sojourners and wayfarers, should be painted
on our eyeballs. We are never right hearted when
we imagine that we are abiding inhabitants of this
land. We are but strangers and sojourners in it;
we are only right when we act as such. The Lord
knowing that we should try to shake off the re-
membrance of death, has so helped us as almost to
force us to it. We have before us the frequent
departures of others: the path to the cemetery is
well trodden. It is well for us that we live not
always in the house of feasting; the grave's brink
is a healthful resort than the table of luxury. Do
think you how often you have seen among men who
appeared to be as likely to live as yourself taken
away in their strength! How often have we marked
others sickening gradually before you eyes like
slowly fading lilies! God rings the funeral bell in
our ears, and bids us remember that the bell may
next toll for us. Our dying friends cast their sha-
dows over us, and cool our worldly heats and mad-
nesses. In the presence of the corpse we gather up
our skirts, and girt up the loins of our mind, because
as surely as the soul is gone from yonder lifeless
body we too must follow. We have no lease of life,
we have no exclusive immortality guaranteed to us.
Let us then remember the myriads who have
marched before us; let us keep their track before
our eye, feeling that we are wending our way to the
selfsame bourne.

The whole of nature around us also helps us to
recollect that we are mortal. Look at this year. It
is born amid the songs of birds and the beauty of
unspringing flowers, it comes to its ripeness amid
luscious fruits and shouts of harvest home; but mon
the old age of autumn comes, and a lamentation is
heard, "The harvest is passed and the summer is
ended." Amidst the fall of decaying leaves, and the
howling of the cold winds of winter, the year finds
its end. So too with every day. Well does Herbert
sing—

"Sweet day, so cool, so bright,
The bridal of the earth and sky,
The dew must weep thy fall to night,
For thou must die."

Every flower we see lavishes its fragrance on the
breeze, perfumes scattered to the winds the fragrance of
death. It blooms that it may wither; "Its root is
over in its grave, and it must die." Wherever we see you
immortal things beneath the moon? Lift up your
eyes, look where you may, see you not everywhere
change, and mutability, and departure, written upon
nature's brow! and all that God hath put in it, as it
were, as a notice upon the wall, like the mystic
characters which amazed Belshazzar, that we may
not dare to forget that it is appointed unto all men
once to die. Nay, as if this were not all, not only
in nature full of hints to make us familiar with the
grave, but our own bodies also tell us of our ap-
pointed change. What is that grey hair but the
beginning, the first sign, the frost-bite of the coming
winter which shall freeze the life current within the
veins and chill the heart itself? What is that loosed
tooth but a part of the fabric crumbling to let us
know that the whole tenement must soon come
down? What are those aches and nervous twitches
that decay of the eyesight, and that dullness of
hearing, what those tottering knees, and wherefore
that staff, but that we may receive clear warnings
that the whole tabernacle is shaking in the
winds of time, and must soon totter to its fall? The
Lord will not suffer us to win a freehold here,
but he puts affliction into our family, and disease
into our flesh, in order that we may seek after a
better country, even a heavenly. Let me exhort
you then, beloved brethren in Christ, seeing you
have all these mementoes, to keep the lamp of the
sanctuary always burning in your chambers, and to
be well acquainted with the shroud and the clothing
sheet. Every time you take off your clothes at
night, think how you must be unrobed for your last
narrow bed; and when you put on your *garments*
in the morning, familiarize yourself with the time
of the resurrection, when you shall put on your
glittering garments, in which you are to rejoice for
ever. Do not, I pray you, put these reflections
because at first sight they seem sombre. Endeavour
to arrive yourself a little with the grey tints of death,
and they will brighten before your eyes; and ere
long you will see a transcendent beauty in such
meditations to which you would not be a stranger
if you could. Thus the first part of dying daily is
to think constantly of death.

The next part of dying daily is to *put your soul,
by faith, through the whole process of death.* It is a
wise thing to die down quietly and to picture your
departure. You need not stretch your fancy much.
You have seen the like with others; you can picture
it for yourselves. There you lie, upon that bed
grown hard with weeks of wearisome watching,
watchers whisper in the silent chamber: they are
anxious that you wistfully enquire "What is it the
physician says?" You gather, though they tell not,
that you must soon depart. As a believer in Jesus
you are glad to hear it. You have had enough of
this world. You are like a child tired out with its
day's play, and you are glad to fall asleep upon your
father's breast. The solemn article comes nearer
and nearer, the pulse is faintest, you have enough
consciousness left to perceive that the eye is being
glazed, and outward objects are lost; perhaps you
have also enough strength to sing your last song,
for heaven has met you while you are here, and
your soul is flooded with a joy you never knew be-
fore. You have evidently arrived at the border land,
for there are flowers beneath your feet, the like of
which never bloomed in the wilderness, and be-
hear songs such as you never heard in the
desert. Then you yourself begin to sing. Perhaps
it is some such song as this—

"And when ye hear my eye-strings break,
How sweet the minutes roll!
A moral paleness on my cheek,
But glory in my soul."

Or perhaps you burst out with a song concerning
the new Jerusalem, "your happy home," name ever
dear to you, and rejoice that you are about to end
your labours in the joy and peace which remaineth
for the people of God. The solemn instant has come,
but will you be able precisely to distinguish it? May
there not be so sweet a gradation from the earnest
of the Spirit to the bliss itself that at no exact mo-
ment shall there be a wrench from time to eternity?
All may be so divinely ordered that pilgrims may
advance by degrees from the tabernacle of earth to
the temple of heaven. There will be a matchless
change, but it will not necessarily be a shock to the
spirit; the folding gates of paradise may be opened
by degrees, that our eyes may be gradually prepared
to endure the excessive glory. But while we linger,
the spirit has unwinged. Now, oh, for of joys! you
are in his bosom who loved you with an ever lasting
love. The hand that embraces you wears the nail-
print still, and as you bow to kiss those scared feet,
and cast the crown which has been placed upon
your head before that Man, that God, you see that
the feet are the feet of him who was nailed to the
tree for you. What joy! what blessedness to see
that your Father smiles upon you! The Spirit of
God fills you and you know him, and you grieve him
no more. The Son of God gives you to partake in
all his glory, for you are with him where he is.
Now be sure that you rehearse such thoughts as
these as though they were a sacred dream in which
you are soon to take your part. Traverse the azure
way. Plume your wings for the last solemn flight.
Let faith like a courier march before to track the
way. Every semblance of affectation in dying
beds is shocking. I have never been able to admire
the oft-quoted death-bed of Addison; "Come,"
said he, "and see how a Christian can die!" It
seems to me too like a brag to be a fitting utterance
for a soul humbly resting at the cross-foot, and
looking out over the black waters which fringe the
eternal shore. The true idea of a Christian's dying
speech is a humble, and gracious witness to those
who look around, that though a sinner, he has found
peace with God through the precious blood of Jesus,
and would have others trust in the same Saviour.
Prepare to deliver such a testimony. Often picture
yourself as bidding adieu to every earthborn thing.
Anticipate the final stroke, the upward mounting,
the soaring through fields unknown, the sight of
the judgment throne, the celestial beatific vision. So
will you die daily.

But we have not come into the soul of the matter
yet. The way to die daily, practically, is to *hold
this world with a very loose hand.* Bird-lime so much
abounds. When a man wins a little gain in this
world it sticks to him, holds him, prevents his
aspiring to heavenly things, and holds him bound
to earth. Our dear friends, and our beloved children,
are all strong chains, binding our angle souls to the
rock of earth. "Ah!" said one, as he was shown a
rich man's ample house and luxuriant gardens,
"these are the things that make it hard to die;"
and I suppose they can. When they are stained
and wrongly applied, they bind time up; they hold
us to the soil when we would fain mount. But,
brethren, we must not be the servants of the present;
look on your lands as a dying man would look on
them. Look on your children and the comforts of
your fireside, and your little savings, as no much
hour-frost to vanish in the sun. Look on your hearty
cares and daily joys as on things which perish in the
using; mere visions of the night; things that fill not
the rising of the sun. You will never enjoy earth
rightly, unless you know it to be a poor matable
thing. Earthliness cats so sadly a canker, and it so
becomes so great a fool as to think that mortal things
are eternal, or that you yourself will long endure,
you will reserve for yourself many sorrows. See
you not how the glittering dew-drops exhale as the
day grows old—such and so fleeting are human joys.
Mark how the meteor marks the brow of night, and
anon is seen no more—such, can so hasty is mortal
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grasp. Give them all up to your Father, and use
them as temporary comforts borrowed for awhile,
to be returned soon. Our bereavements would not
be half so sharp if we always viewed our friends as
being lent to us. A man does not cry when he has
to return a tool which he has borrowed. No; but
as an honest man, he knows he borrowed it, he never
called it his own, and he hands it back, thankful
that he has had it so long. When you weep, who
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that weeping to repining, you ought to recollect the
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happened then! Brethren, it is most mischievous
to live in the past, and to be afraid to any reason
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place, but any man who is afraid to search present
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fore God to-day, is trusting to what is not sound.
How would you like to die to-day, dear friend?
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eternity with a hope that you dare not put into the
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its comes to the last; you need a safe and stable
foundation to build your soul upon in the trying
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of the matter is in you, and the fruits of the Spirit
proceeding from you, whether God dwells in you,
whether you walk after the flesh or walk after the
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On Christ's kind arms I fall,
He is my strength and righteousness,
My Jesus, and my all."

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always live in an empty sinner filled with the ful-
ness of Christ, as a lost sinner saved wholly by a
precious Saviour, you are then fit to live and fit to
die.

But I have not quite concluded. To die daily the
Christian should *take care to be always in such a place
and state that he should not be ashamed to die therein.*
Hence, the possessor of faith seeks that Jesus Christ has no
licence to be found in places of ungodly and unclean
amusement. How would he like to die there? The
old story has it that the devil once carried off a very
honest young man, hurrying him on a sudden to
hell. A monk of great sanctimony called after the
devil, "You have taken one of mine; you have no
business with him!" "Well," said Satan, "I found
him in the theatre; he was in my premises, and I
took him." I should not wonder if many a profes-
sor is carried off in that style. If professors of re-
ligion go astray into the purlieus of iniquity, no
wonder if they are shot at by that old hunter after
souls. Where your treasure is there your heart is.
Tell me where you go to find your amusement, and
I will tell you what you are, for where a man finds
his highest joy, there his heart most truly abides.
It may serve you as a guide when you have to ques-
tion yourself, "Ought I to do this, or to go to this
or that place?" then ask yourself, "Should I be
prepared to die in such company and in such an oc-
cupation?" If you could not, leave it alone; if
you would, you may fairly go.

The Christian, also, should never be in a state of
temper in which he would be ashamed to die. Who
would like to die bearing malice against any man?
Who would like to die with hard thoughts of a
neighbour? Who would like to die in a passion?
You have no business to get into a passion at any
time, but to die daily. Thus the sins and strife of
a Christian should be so keep himself in that delight-
fully equable frame of mind, in which he should be
prepared at any moment to stand before his God
with his present emotions and feelings upon him.
You say that is hard work; so it is, but you have
a glorious helper—the Holy Ghost shall enable you,
and by his power you may accomplish miracles of
holiness.

To die daily, a *Christian man should have all his
affairs in such a condition that he is ready to die.* I
admire that habit in Whitfield, who was a man so
very orderly that he would not go to bed at night
until everything was in order, for he said, "I should
not like to die with a pair of gloves out of place;"
and yet I know some believers who have not made
their wills, and if they were to die today, and they
may, their property would go far otherwise than it
ought to do, and a wife whom they love so well
might be put to serious suffering. A Christian man
has no right to leave his affairs in a tangle. If he
cares not for the affairs of his own household, he
is worse than a heathen man and a publican. Many
traders keep their business transactions in such a
confusion that if they were taken away, their very
character might be impinged; but such should not
be. We must set our house in order, for we must
become so great a fool as to think that mortal things
are eternal, or that you yourself will long endure,
you will reserve for yourself many sorrows. See
you not how the glittering dew-drops exhale as the
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licence to be found in places of ungodly and unclean
amusement. How would he like to die there? The
old story has it that the devil once carried off a very
honest young man, hurrying him on a sudden to
hell. A monk of great sanctimony called after the
devil, "You have taken one of mine; you have no
business with him!" "Well," said Satan, "I found
him in the theatre; he was in my premises, and I
took him." I should not wonder if many a profes-
sor is carried off in that style. If professors of re-
ligion go astray into the purlieus of iniquity, no
wonder if they are shot at by that old hunter after
souls. Where your treasure is there your heart is.
Tell me where you go to find your amusement, and
I will tell you what you are, for where a man finds
his highest joy, there his heart most truly abides.
It may serve you as a guide when you have to ques-
tion yourself, "Ought I to do this, or to go to this
or that place?" then ask yourself, "Should I be
prepared to die in such company and in such an oc-
cupation?" If you could not, leave it alone; if
you would, you may fairly go.

The Christian, also, should never be in a state of
temper in which he would be ashamed to die. Who
would like to die bearing malice against any man?
Who would like to die with hard thoughts of a
neighbour? Who would like to die in a passion?
You have no business to get into a passion at any
time, but to die daily. Thus the sins and strife of
a Christian should be so keep himself in that delight-
fully equable frame of mind, in which he should be
prepared at any moment to stand before his God
with his present emotions and feelings upon him.
You say that is hard work; so it is, but you have
a glorious helper—the Holy Ghost shall enable you,
and by his power you may accomplish miracles of
holiness.

To die daily, a *Christian man should have all his
affairs in such a condition that he is ready to die.* I
admire that habit in Whitfield, who was a man so
very orderly that he would not go to bed at night
until everything was in order, for he said, "I should
not like to die with a pair of gloves out of place;"
and yet I know some believers who have not made
their wills, and if they were to die today, and they
may, their property would go far otherwise than it
ought to do, and a wife whom they love so well
might be put to serious suffering. A Christian man
has no right to leave his affairs in a tangle. If he
cares not for the affairs of his own household, he
is worse than a heathen man and a publican. Many
traders keep their business transactions in such a
confusion that if they were taken away, their very
character might be impinged; but such should not
be. We must set our house in order, for we must
die, and not live. We should watch, because the
Master comes as a thief, and a good servant would
fain have all things in good order at his Lord's ap-
pearing.

So should it be with all our acts towards God.
Some of you have not yet fulfilled the Easter's com-
mand with regard to baptism. Now, if you died
unbaptized you would be saved, but still I am sure
you would not wish to be taken away till you had
fulfilled your Master's bidding. Make haste, then,
and delay not to keep his commandments.

Some of you have dear children who are unconv-
verted, and you have not spoken to them about their
souls; now, if you were called this afternoon to sleep
upon the bed of death, I am sure you would wish
that you had delivered your soul fully to these dear
ones. This afternoon, then, call them into your
room and plead with them. A thousand other things
may press upon your conscience, but you have been

Intimations.

DYING DAILY.

A SERMON DELIVERED ON LORD'S DAY MORNING, AUGUST 30TH, 1868, BY C. H. SPURGEON,

AT THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, NEWINGTON.

"I die daily."—1 Corinthians xv. 31.

In a certain sense we all do this. The very moment we begin to live we commence to die. We are like hour-glasses; there are fewer sands left to run from the very moment they begin to trickle down. The whole of our life is like an ebbing tide; our first months and years may look like advancing waves, but the winds is retreating, and by-and-by the living flood will be replaced by the mire of death.

"Our pulse, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the tomb."

Or, as Watts words it—

"Every beating pulse we tell,
Leaves but the number less."

This is no land of the living, but the land of the dying, and this so-called life is but one protracted act of death. This is not our rest, our soul is ever on the wing; like the swallows, we must depart for another land. Life is a long descent to the valley of the shadow of death, it shelves gradually to the precipice, and no man can prevent his feet from sliding down it every hour. We fly like arrows to that common target of mankind—the grave. So that we may all say in the words of the text, "I die daily."

Of some also this may be affirmed in a very painful and unhappy sense. They die daily because they feel a thousand deaths in fearing one. They are those of whom the apostle writes, "who through fear of death were all their lifetime subject to bondage." This nightmare oppresses them and breaks their rest; this ghost stalks before them at all hours, and makes life grim with forebodings; this gall-drop makes all their pleasant things bitter. They are afraid to die, and yet are so fascinated by death that they cannot take their eyes from off it. They can not shake off the chill horror of the grave, their clothes seem to them to smell of the vault, and their bread tastes of the charnel. They are slaves to a fear whose chains are heavy. These timorous doves ought to remember that Jesus Christ came into this world on purpose that he might deliver such as they are. It was never his intention that any of his people should be subject to the fear of death, nor ought they to be, nor indeed would they be if they walked by faith, for what can there be in death for a Christian to fear? "The sting of death is sin," but that is pardoned, "the strength of sin is the law," but Christ has fulfilled it. What is dying but departing to be with Christ, which is far better? and why should a man fear that which is far better for him, which will rid him of all his ills, admit him into unlimited blessedness, take him away from all fear and all care, and conduct him to the fulness of the glory which is laid up in Christ Jesus? I trust you and I may never have to moan out, in that mournful and gloomy sense, "I die daily," but with holy joy may we look forward to the hour of our departure, which is so near at hand.

Paul used this expression in an heroic sense, to which I fear you and I are not very likely to attain. He said, "I die daily," because every day he deliberately put his life in jeopardy for the sake of his Christ. One day he went into the Jewish synagogue, knowing that in all probability they would drag him out, scourge him with rods, or perhaps, in fanatic zeal, stone him with stones. Another day he was found in the street preaching to a multitude of idolaters, and denouncing their gods, irritating them by exposing their vices, and by advancing truths which were novelties, and so contrary to their prejudices that they could not endure them. Behold him often crossing the sea in a frail barque, or passing over rugged mountains, among robbers; in perils from the mountain-torrents, and from cold and nakedness. In all places he lived the life of one whose neck was always on the block, who stood ready at any minute to offer up himself a sacrifice for Christ. In these more silken days, we cannot run such serious risks, and it is to our shame that there are some who are not willing to run even the little risks which the times may demand. We know professors who cannot imperil their business by an avowal of their faith, and others who cannot venture the breaking of some fond connection for the sake of the cross of Christ. Alas! there are many who are ashamed of Jesus, because a father or a mother or a brother might perhaps estrange them or cause at them. They are ashamed to bear the loss of anything, when our apostle rejoiced to suffer the loss of things, and did count them but dung that he might win Christ. May the heroic age of Christianity return to us, and even if it should be necessary that the furnace should be heated once again, yet if God's grace be manifested in the former days, we may well be satisfied with the fire of the blazing coals. The persecuted were happy men despite their sufferings, and honoured men notwithstanding their shame; they were saints in the fullest sense of the term, for they could say that for Christ's sake they every day were delivered unto death, but did rejoice and are exceeding glad that they were privileged to suffer for the credit of Christ.

Our text we shall now take in a practical spiritual sense. Neither fixing our minds upon its universal sense, nor yet upon its literal sense, but taking it in a heroic meaning, but taking it in a spiritual way, common to all the saints, "I die daily." Our subject this morning is the art and mystery of dying every day.

First, we shall notice some *previous necessities* for the practice of this art; secondly, we shall speak upon *wherein this art consists;* and thirdly, upon *the great benefits* which will accrue to those who shall learn to die daily.

I. First, there are CERTAIN THINGS PREVIOUSLY NECESSARY before a man can be a scholar in this great art of dying every day.

The first necessary is, that *he must be willing to die;* for if he shall shrink at death, and cavet life, and dread even the thought of departure, it will be a miserable necessity to him that he will have to die one day, but he will not be at all likely to be an apt pupil in the art of dying to-day, and to-morrow, and the next day, and every day that he lives. With a natural disinclination, with an awful fear, and a terrible shrinking from the very fact of dissolution, he will not be at all forward to bring his mind to that delight and satisfaction in contemplation of the grave. In order that a man *should be willing to die* daily he must be a saved man, he must have his sins forgiven, and he must know it by infallible assurance, or else death will be to him of all things the most terrible. He must be clad in the righteousness of Jesus Christ as with armour of proof, and he must know that he has it on, or else death will be a dart that will afflict him terribly, and from it he will shrink with all his soul. He must be a man perfectly at peace with his Creator, not ashamed to look into his Maker's face in Christ Jesus, nor afraid to stand before Jehovah's solemn bar. He must, in fact, have looked by faith to the blood-stained tree, and he must have seen Jesus making a full atonement there for sin; he must have accepted that atonement as being made for him; he must be resting on it with an unstaggering faith, believing that all his sin is put away through that one dread sacrifice. He must know that the righteousness of Christ is wrapped about him, and that he is accepted in the Beloved, or else to talk to him of dying daily would be somewhat analogous to inviting the thief to be hanged daily, or asking a culprit to be transported daily. It will be enough, he thinks, to endure once that dread shipwreck which will separate him from his joys; he certainly will not forecastle and anticipate the period, but be glad to forget it while he can, crying, "Let me drown care, and live while we live."

Yet more is necessary than this to make a good student of the art of daily dying. A man must not only submissively await his dissolution, but *he must be even desirous of departure, and cheered with the hope of the better land.* A hard thing, say you, yet not impossible. Impossible perhaps to nature, for it *shrinks* from the hard thought of dissolution, but possible enough by grace, for grace overlooks the temporary separation, anticipating the bright resurrection and the everlasting glory. To an ungodly man, to die can never be a thing to be desired, for what remaineth to him after death? His possessions go from him. Like birds that have rested for a little while upon the field, but take to their wings when the traveller claps his hands, so all the worldling's riches must take to themselves wings and fly away, and what remaineth to the sinner in the next world? *A fearful* looking for of judgement, and of fiery indignation. Ungodly men and women, you know what you have to expect when you shall be called to go a trembling land to face the Judge upon his throne. You will be condemned, accursed, executed, destroyed for ever. It is not possible that death should be a welcome thing to drunkards and unclean persons, or even to merely moral men. But the believer, what of him? To him death is gain. What he loses of comfort here is made up to him a thousand-fold by the joys of the hereafter. He knows that for him there is the crown of triumph and the palm of victory; for him the harp of ecstatic joy; for him the robe of immaculate purity; for him a place at the right hand of God, even the Father, in eternal security, and ineffable delight. Hence the Christian not only regards death as a necessity through which he hopes to be supported as a patient through a painful operation, but he looks for his departure as an heir looks forward to the day of his majority, as the bride anticipates her wedding-day. It is the time when his manhood shall burst its shell, when his imprisoned soul shall snap its fetters, when that which was long like a shrivelled corn shall bud and blossom, and

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c

TO LET.

TO LET.
A FURNISHED BED-ROOM, in *Wyndham Street.* Commanding a view of the harbour. Address B. *Daily Press* Office.
319 Hongkong, 10th February, 1869.

HOUSE TO LET.
With possession from 1st March,
THAT desirable residence "BOULDER LODGE," at present occupied by H. J. BALL, Esquire. Good Stables attached. Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 311 Hongkong, 9th February, 1869.

TO LET.
TWO Commodious HOUSES, situated in *Spring Gardens,* possessing a thorough view of the harbour. Apply to
F. NOWROJEE,
Opposite to ORIENTAL BANK.
tf 291 Hongkong, 5th February, 1869.

TO LET.
HOUSES, commodious in every respect, in that healthy and desirable locality, viz., *Mosque Terrace.* Apply to
JOHN GERRARD.
tf 283 Hongkong, 4th February, 1869.

TO LET.
A LARGE STABLE, with Coach-house, in *Caine Road,* No. 1 A. Possession from 1st March. Apply to
J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
1m 234 Hongkong, 4th February, 1869.

TO LET,
From the 1st March, 1869
THAT large and commodious house No. 14, *Gough-street,* at present occupied by Messrs. EDULJEE FRAMJEE, SONS & Co.
Apply to
J. A. DE CARVALHO.
tf 271 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1869.

CLUB CHAMBERS, D'AGUILAR STREET.

A FEW Sets of these desirable Chambers are now vacant, and can be had on reasonable terms. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2147 Hongkong, 14th November, 1868.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.
TWO Two-storied Granite Godowns, at *Wanchi,* adjoining the Timber Yard of the UNION DOCK COMPANY. Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
tf 2198 Hongkong, 24th November, 1868.

TO BE LET.
THE very desirable business premises lately occupied by Messrs. LYALL, STILL & Co.; a portion of which are now occupied by Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.—with large and commodious dwelling-house and extensive Godowns on the *Bund.*
For full Particulars, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
tf 2364 Hongkong, 16th December, 1868.

TO BE LET.
A FIRST Rate Granite Godown. Apply at BELLE VUE HOUSE, No. 6, *Hollywood Road.*
CHARLES F. SEABURG.
tf 2284 Hongkong, 7th December, 1868.

TO LET.
THOSE two desirable family residences, Nos. 11 and 13, *Arbuthnot Road.* The Western house, lately occupied by Mr. MELLISH, is ready for immediate occupation, and the Eastern house, now tenanted by Mr. G. F. MAGLEAN, will be available on 1st April next.
For particulars, apply to
T. W. BARRINGTON.
tf 30 Hongkong, 4th January, 1869.

HOUSES TO LET.
In various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 23, *Wyndham Street.*
THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO LET.
THE 10-Room House, "Harperville," situated immediately in rear of the *Albany;* water laid on. Cook-house and Stables detached.
Apply to
FAWCETT & Co.
tf 1215 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1868.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.
THE HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 4, *Gough Street,* lately occupied by Messrs. A. WINKINSON & Co. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 1957 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

TO LET.
LARGE Airy Rooms—Furnished or Unfurnished. Apply to
A. MILLAR.
Queen's Road East.
tf 1926 Hongkong, 10th October, 1868.

TO LET.
A PART of the first Floor, with Office and Godowns, of No. 10, *Queen's Road.* Possession can be had on the 1st October.
Apply to
MÜLLER & CLAUSSEN.
tf 1845 Hongkong, 25th September, 1868.

TO LET.
A CONVENIENTLY Situated HOUSE in *Chancery Lane.* Rent moderate.
Apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1895 Hongkong, 6th October, 1868.

TO LET.
OFFICES, either furnished or unfurnished, situate on the Ground-floor in Bank Buildings, immediately opposite the New "HONGKONG HOTEL."
For particulars apply on the premises, to
EDMUND SHARP,
Solicitor.
tf 1109 Hongkong, 18th June, 1868.

TO LET.
FOR a term of years, with early possession, those desirable premises in Bank Buildings situated between the Agra Bank and Comptoir d'Escompte, at present in the occupation of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan. The principal building is very suitable for division into Offices or Chambers.
For further particulars, apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 607 Hongkong, 17th April, 1867.

NOTICE.—TO LET.
THE desirable PREMISES on the *Queen's Road,* lately in the occupation of the ASIATIC BANK.
For particulars, apply to
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
tf 929 Hongkong, 19th May, 1868.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.
THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Merchandise in their own Boats, and to receive the same on storage in first class GRANITE GODOWNS on moderate terms.
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 4th March, 1867.

TO LET.
THE business premises formerly occupied by Messrs. ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., consisting of Dwelling House, Offices, and spacious Godowns.
Possession to be had on the 1st March.
Apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.
tf 373 Hongkong, 24th February, 1868.

TO LET.
TWO HOUSES on *Carlton Terrace,* Spring Gardens, with or without Godowns. Rent moderate. Apply to
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 2081 Hongkong, 6th September, 1867.

TO LET.
THE whole of the upper part of the house on *Peddar's Wharf,* at present occupied by the undersigned.
Possession on the 15th Proximo.
THOS. HUNT & Co.
tf 1612 Hongkong, 26th August, 1868.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.
ON and after MONDAY, the 19th October, the prices for board at the Company's Hotel, will be reduced to the following Scale:—
For either resident or non-resident boarders $45 a month.
For 1 Breakfast, 80 cents.
" 1 Tiffin, 80 "
" 1 Dinner, $1.25 "
By order of the Board of Directors.
C. LANGDON DAVIES,
Secretary.
tf 2080 Hongkong, 5th November, 1868.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
(LIFE DEPARTMENT.)
INCREASE OF LIMIT.
THE Undersigned have received EXTENDED LIMITS, and are now authorized to accept Risks and to issue LIFE POLICIES for sums not exceeding £2,000, without reference to the Head Office.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co., *Agents.*
tf 164 Hongkong, 19th January, 1869.

NOTICE.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Company are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine risks at Current Rates. Policies can be made payable at all the principal ports throughout the world.
MORGAN LAMBERT & Co., *Agents.*
tf 2113 Hongkong, 7th November, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1938 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
UNTIL further notice the following ANNUAL Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, } 1 per cent
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents, } ¼ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents, } ⅛ per cent
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company
tf 834 Hongkong, 7th March, 1868.

NOTICE.
GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1821.
CAPITAL, £3,000,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company for Hongkong and Canton, are prepared to grant Policies at current rates.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1325 Hongkong, 17th July, 1868.

NOTICE.
IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Above 1 month, and not exceeding	1 month	¼ of the annual rate	
Above 3 months and not exceeding	3 "	½ do.	do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	6 "	¾ do.	do.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 675 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

NOTICE.
LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION
THE following rates will in future be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding	1 month	¼ per cent.
Above one month, and not exceeding	3 "	½ "
Above three months, and not exceeding	6 "	¾ "
Above six months, the full annual rate.		

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., *Agents.*
tf 687 Hongkong, 8th April, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents.	½ per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents.	¼ "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	⅛ "

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Above 1 month, and not exceeding	1 month	¼ of the annual rate	
Above 3 months and not exceeding	3 "	½ do.	do.
Above 6 months and not exceeding	6 "	¾ do.	do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.			

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company
tf 676 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

UNION OF HAMBURG UNDERWRITERS
NOTICE.
THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at Amoy for the Union of Hamburg Underwriters.
All documents to substantiate claims against these Underwriters must be certified by us, or they will not be recognised.
(Signed) ELLIS & Co.
tf 1562 Amoy, 8th August, 1868.

NOTICE.
QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Above 1 month, and not exceeding	1 month	¼ per cent.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding	3 "	½ "
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	6 "	¾ "

MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 954 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1868.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.
INCORPORATED 1859.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION
LIFE ASSURANCES.
THE Undersigned are authorised to issue Life Policies for sums not exceeding £5,000.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1959 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Companies at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2096 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above CORPORATION, are prepared to grant FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE on the usual terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE, & Co.
tf 3025 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON
No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.
WEST END OFFICE.—*No. 7, Pall Mall, S.W.*
RICHARD BAGGALLAY, Esq.—*Governor.*
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
EDWIN GOWER, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*
DIRECTORS.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.	Harry George Gordon, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.	A. D. Sudree, Esq.
Henry Benham Bax, Esq.	John Alex. Hankey, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.	Louis Huth, Esq.
Alfred D. Chapman, Esq.	Charles Lyall, Esq.
Mark Wilks Collet, Esq.	John Ord, Esq.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.	Capt. E. W. Tully, R.N.
E. G. Dalgety, Esq.	David Powell, Esq.
Benjamy Dobree, Esq.	William Rennie, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.	P. F. Robertson, Esq., M.P.
G. L. Monck Gibbs, Esq.	W. Bryce Watson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.	Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.
JOHN LAURENCE, Esq.
THE CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE have authorized Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurances in INDIA and CHINA as under:—
Bombay—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Madras—Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta—Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
Hongkong—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Shanghai—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Foochow—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Mauritius—Messrs. BETTY BROTHERS & Co.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE, payable either here, in LONDON, at any of the above-named Agencies, and also at
Melbourne, Victoria—
Messrs. DALGETY, BLACKWOOD & Co.
Launceston, Tasmania—
Messrs. DU CROZ, NICHOLS & Co.
Hobart Town—
Mr. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide, S. Australia—
Messrs. FLINDER, SMITH & Co.
Sydney, New S. Wales—
Messrs. FANNING, GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand—
Messrs. DALGETY, RATTRAY & Co.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 146 Hongkong, 31st January, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $30,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

FORBES & Co.'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY,
AND
BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 399 Hongkong, 26th February, 1868.

DE COOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.
SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong, for the above-named Companies, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks on the usual terms.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
tf 1676 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1866.

NOTICE.
NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month	¼ of the annual rate.	
Above one month, and not exceeding three months	½	do. do.
Above three months, and not exceeding six months	¾	do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.		

TURNER & Co., *Agents.*
tf 717 Hongkong, 13th April, 1868.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

For one month	¼ of the annual rate	
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months	½	do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months	¾	do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.		

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.
tf 678 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES at current rates.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1882 Hongkong, 10th August, 1867.

CASE & Co.,
NAGASAKI, KORE, AND OSACA,
COMMISSION AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
tf 1938 [Or12

INGLIS & Co.,
NAGASAKI, JAPAN.
SHIPCHANDLERS AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Fullest assortment at the lowest Prices.
tf 1939 [Or12

L. FRIEKEL & Co.,
SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
tf 1921 QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG, FAR EAST.

COURSE OF FRENCH LESSONS.
THE undersigned begs to announce that he is now giving a Course of Lessons in French. Four a week. On Mondays and Wednesdays a class for pupils who have already some knowledge of the Language, and on Tuesdays and Fridays an Elementary class. The lessons will commence at 5.30 P.M. and close at 10.30 P.M. each evening.
L. THEVENIN,
41, Wyndham Street.
tf 1969 Hongkong, 17th October, 1868.

NOTICE.
RENTS AND ACCOUNTS COLLECTED with despatch, and DISTRAINT WARRANTS FOR RENT issued and executed.
SECURITY IF REQUIRED.
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
No. 23, Wyndham Street.
tf 838 Hongkong, 18th February, 1868.

J. B. HOLLAND,
SCENIC ARTIST, PORTRAIT, AND CREST PAINTER, DESIGNER, WRITER ON GLASS, AND GENERAL DECORATOR.
13, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.
tf 2360 [Dec. 13

PATERSON & HANDLEY,
HOUSE & SHIP PLUMBERS, COPPER and ZINC WORKERS, and GAS FITTERS,
36, Queen's Road West.
And ACHIMOW'S YARD, *Praya West.*
tf 2255 Hongkong, 1st October, 1867.

H. W. HOHNHOLZ & TAILDER,
SHIP CHANDLERS AND GENERAL GROCERS
No. 35, Praya and Central Market,
HONGKONG,
BEG to inform their patrons generally that their new Store, No. 35, *Praya,* is now open, and an inspection of their first class Stock is kindly invited.
Families will find the best of everything, and may rely on their orders receiving the best attention.
All sorts of Provisions supplied to Families and Commanders of Vessels at market rates.
N.B.—Smoked and Corned Meats, all kinds of fresh Sausages, prepared by a European Butcher on the premises.
The best of Europe and Foochow Bacon and Hams, Gilman's Stores, &c., always in stock.
tf 1980 Hongkong, 19th October, 1868.

Insurances.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Secretaries and Agents of the Association, are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine Risks at current rates of premium. Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Foochow and Shanghai.
In addition to the usual brokerage this Association returns to the assured of each year at the close of each current year, fifteen (15) per cent. of the profits of the Company for that year, divided pro rata to the amount of premium paid by each policy-holder.
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, November, 1862.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 578 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

NOTICE.
SUN FIRE OFFICE.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month but not exceeding	1 month	¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month but not exceeding	3 "	½ do. do.
Above 3 months but not exceeding	6 "	¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.		

A. G. HOGG & Co.,
Agents, Sun Fire Office.
tf 676 Hongkong, 9th June, 1863.

ALBION LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
CAPITAL, £500,000.
MANAGING AGENTS IN CHINA:
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
HONGKONG.
MEDICAL REFEREE,
IVOR MURRAY, Esq., M.D.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Managing Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies on Life Assurances.
For further particulars, forms of proposals &c., apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Managing Agents in China.
tf 1416 Hongkong, 15th June, 1867.

NOTICE.
MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Above 1 month, and not exceeding	1 month	½ per cent.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding	3 "	½ "
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	6 "	¾ "

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.
tf 698 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, $500,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES at current rates.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1882 Hongkong, 10th August, 1867.

Docks.

PORT OF AMOY.
SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for
REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS,
AND
CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.
THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK,
Has 280 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a
CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM PUMP,
And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.
Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 13 feet.
Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.
Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN for STORES, of Vessels under repair.
tf 2317 Amoy, December, 1868.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA, LIMITED.
THE Company respectfully call the attention of Ship Owners, Consignees, and Masters of Vessels to their establishments at HONGKONG and WHAMPOA, for the DOCKING and REPAIRS of Vessels of all classes.
At Hongkong the Company have the only Dock in the Harbour,—a granite dock, solidly built, and of dimensions to admit ships of 350 feet in length, and drawing 23 feet of water.
Attached to it there are Shipwrights, Blacksmiths, Boilermakers, and Machinery works, and everything necessary for the repairs of Sailing Vessels or Steamers.
The Company have also opened a Ship Yard by the side of the HONGKONG DOCK, and are ready to contract for the construction of Steamers or Sailing Vessels of any size.
At Whampoa the Company have four Docks, in which they will take Ships at reduced rates.
The Steam Tug *Little Orphan* can be engaged to tow Vessels to sea, or berth them, at reasonable rates.
For Particulars apply to
JOHN INGLIS, *Acting Secretary,*
Or, to A. D. MITCHILL,
Manager of Works,
Company's Office, Hongkong Hotel Building.
tf 1940 Hongkong, 12th October, 1868.

THE CALIFORNIA DRY DOCK COMPANY,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA U. S.
NOTICE TO SHIP OWNERS, AGENTS, CONSIGNEES, AND MASTERS.
THE Company's DRY DOCKS situated at Hunter's Point, San Francisco, are now completed, and, in successful operation, and afford every facility for the docking and repair of all classes of Steam and Sailing Vessels.
THE GRAVING DOCK,
Excavated in the solid rock, and finished in the most substantial manner, is of the following dimensions:—Extreme length 450 feet, length on blocks 419 feet, width at top 190 feet, depth 30 feet, width at entrance 90 feet; at mean high tide will take in a ship drawing 22 feet, without lightering.
This DOCK is fitted with a Caisson Gate, and is supplied with two powerful centrifugal Steam Pumps, capable of pumping out the Dock in two hours.
THE FLOATING DRY DOCK,
Will receive Vessels of 1,500 tons measurement and under. The DOCK is 82 feet wide, and 210 feet in length, is built of the sound Oregon Pine, thoroughly fastened and bolted, and is furnished with all the requisites for docking a ship successfully. Vessels taken up at all stages of the tide.
The Company feel warranted in stating that repairs on Vessels can be made as advantageously in San Francisco, in respect to cost of materials and labour, as in any other part of the world.
For particulars, address,
JAMES FOLDUK,
Superintendent.
1m 2301 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA U. S.

Business Announcements.

ELLWOOD'S
AIR-CHAMBER HAT FOR INDIA.
LIGHT AS PITH—SOFT AS TURBAN,
DURABLE AND COMFORTABLE.
Prize Medals—1862 and 1866. Exhibitions.
HATS, CAPS, AND HELMETS,
Every description manufactured at the Works of
J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, S., LONDON.
Helmet Contractors to the London Police Force.
Army Helmets and Caps with latest improvements.
J. ELLWOOD & SONS' Goods are kept by all respectable Traders and Storekeepers.
CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets genuine, unless bearing "ELLWOOD & SONS," name.
*** *Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully shipped.* [1y817M41

HEALAND SONS'
IRON & BRASS BEDSTEADS.
For all parts of the world.
SOLID MAHOGANY
BED ROOM FURNITURE,
Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates.
HORSEHAIR & SPRING MATTRESSES,
And every description of bedding for India and the Colonies.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.
HEAL AND SON,
196, 197, & 198, Tottenham Court Road,
London, W.
*** Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London. [Jan.23,

ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN NEWS
"THE MAIL."
A Paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting notice from *The Times,* and is thus rendered available in a cheap form, for persons residing abroad or in the colonies.
The days of publication are Tuesdays and Fridays in the afternoon, and the price is 3d. per copy.
Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on prepayment, at Printing House Square, London. [26w190J23

F. S. CLEAVER'S
PHOTOGRAPHER'S SOAP,
For entirely and speedily removing the stains of Nitrate of Silver from the hands, &c., without in any way injuring the skin.
WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN A PARTICLE OF CYANIDE OF POTASSIUM.
F. S. CLEAVER,
Begs to recommend the above to the Photographic World, Professional and Amateur, as being the only Preparation Extant, which, while being perfectly harmless in itself, will effect the desired object.
He also recommends his PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP as the ONLY ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. PLATE ROUGE SOAP, the only article necessary to produce a mirror and brilliant polish.
MILITARY AND NAVAL TOILET SOAP
Also every description of Toilet Soap and Perfumery.
32 & 33, RED LION STREET, LONDON
W.C. and PARIS. [64XA4

A TEST OF TWENTY YEARS.
WORMS IN DOGS.—NALDIRE'S POWDERS are still unrivalled as a speedy, safe, and certain cure. One dose is sufficient, and Dogs readily take it. Manufactured only by WRIGHT and HOLDSWORTH, 5, *Branch Road,* North Brixton, London, S.W.
Sold by A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong; A[31 235] LILIWELLYN & Co., Shanghai. [J30

S. MAW AND SON,
Manufacturers of
SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS,
INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c.
And Dealers in all kinds of
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
AND
APOTHECARIES' WARES,
11 & 12, ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON, E.C
Illustrated Catalogues forwarded to the Trade on receipt of Business Card. [A29w1042M76

Business Announcements.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY, SILK WOOLLEN, and Manchester WARE HOUSEMEN, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS
50, 51, and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.
Invite the attention of Merchants and Traders throughout India and China to the fact that they have had 26 years' experience as SHIPPERS OF GOODS to these Markets, and that they undertake the execution of Indents on the closest wholesale terms.
N.B.—A Price List, containing full particulars of every description of Silks, Woollens, Mustins, Calicoes, Prints, Clothing, Millinery, Jewelry, Carpets, Blankets, &c., &c., and every particular necessary for ordering goods from D. N. & Co.'s London Warehouse, sent post free.
TERMS.—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance against Bills of Lading.
Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.
AGENCY DEPARTMENT.
D. NICHOLSON & Co. undertake the execution of Indents for every description of goods for Merchants and Traders abroad, for a commission of 2½ per cent., the original invoices, in all cases, being forwarded.
As D. N. & Co. have accounts for their own business with all the principal Manufacturers in England and France, they can offer their Correspondents many advantages which could not be obtained from an ordinary Agent.
Foreign Produce disposed of for a commission of 2½ per cent.
Price lists can be had of Messrs. Whatley & Co., Bombay.
D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51, and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.
BANKERS.—Messrs. Martin & Co., 68, Lombard Street.
20w187 [J23

JOHN MOIR AND SON,
ABERDEEN,
PRESERVED PROVISION MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORT OILMEN,
In addition to their Preserved Provisions and Oilmen's Stores, would particularly direct the attention of their numerous customers to the following articles, newly introduced by their firm:—
The "Duke of Edinburgh's Sauce,"
The "Fish Sauce,"
The "Aberdeen Potted," Condensed Coffee with Milk and Sugar, Baking Powder, Isinglass, Sparagus, &c.
See Dr. Hassall's Report on the "Duke of Edinburgh's Sauce," and the Condensed Milk.
*** Purveyors by special appointment to H. R. H. The Duke of Edinburgh. [26w1731 [8fg

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE.
PREPARED by
JOHN MOIR and SON, Aberdeen.—THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE.—The success of this season's table, for its agreeable, warming, and stimulating qualities, is the DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE—a side condiment, and for flavour is unsurpassed. Prepared by JOHN MOIR & SON, Aberdeen. Sold by all respectable Grocers and Oilmen.
*** Purveyor by special appointment to H. R. H. The Duke of Edinburgh. [26w2331N21

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH
EUSTON ROAD, LONDON.
FIFTY YEARS' USE OF THESE MEDICINES
(Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicines)
By the public has proved their efficacy and virtues, and the trade will find MORISON'S system to be the cure of disease. Being composed only of vegetable matter or medicinal herbs they are harmless to the most tender age or weakest frame, under every stage of suffering; the most unpleasant in their operation; and the most certain in searching out the root of any complaint. Besides cleansing the first and great highway of the body—the bowels—they act copiously on the kidneys, the liver, and the skin. A sense of relief in the whole system is felt very shortly after they have been taken,—the blood flows more evenly, the heart beats more regularly, and sleep is given to those long deprived of it. The medicines consist of three pills, No. 1 MORISON'S PILLS; No. 2 MORISON'S PILLS. In boxes at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; family packets, 11s. each; also the Vegetable Aperient Powders, 1s. 1½d. per box.
MORISON'S UNIVERSAL OINTMENT
Is recommended as the best external application in all cases of Wounds, Cutaneous Eruptions, &c. In Pots at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.
The above Vegetable Universal Medicines are sold by the Hygeian Agents, and all Medicine Vendors.
Agents in Hongkong: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong Dispensary. [1y 88 Jan. 0

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for
Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & Co.—Waters, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents—Watson, Grave & Co., Shanghai. J. Lilliwellyn & Co., Shanghai. [1y 185 J23

LEA AND PERRINS' Celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.
The numerous and most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to
ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.*
Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins' have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers and Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their rights may be infringed.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. [1y180J23

THOMAS BRAB'S
CELEBRATED
VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRDSEYE TOBACCO.
TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.
The proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that the adulteration and fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a